MADRAS COURIER.

Vol. XXIX. TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1813. No. 1449.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY JOHN BRANSON,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow, Wednesday, the 14th Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK,

WITHOUT RESERVE,

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,

THE REMAINS OF

THE INVESTMENT

OF

EUROPE GOODS,

ADVERTISED FOR SALE,

On the 10th Instant,

CONSISTING OF

Medicines,
Crapes of Colours,
Bombazeens,
Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Sarsnets, and Persian of Colours,
Lace Gowns and Shawls,
Fine Bengal Chendelies,
Double pieces of Palamcottah Cambrics,
Cambric and Shirt Wire Button,
Quart Decanters, and bell bottomed Claret and Madeira Glasses,
An Invoice of Smoothing and Moulding Planes,

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE

ARTICLES,

WILL BE PUT UP,

EIGHT CASES OF

PLATE GLASS,

VIZ:

1	box containing	75	plates,	3 inches by 5,
1	ditto	93	do.	3 inches by 5
1	ditto	80	do.	4 inches by 5½,
1	ditto	66	do.	4 inches by 6,
1	dit[illegible]	19	do.	4 inches by 6,
1	ditto	93	do.	5 inches by 8,
1	ditto	64	do.	5 inches by 8,
1	ditto	74	do.	6 inches by 8,

12 pairs of Ladies long white Silk Mitts,
24 pair of ditto long white Silk Gloves,
1 coloured Farren Robe with borders,
12 pair of Ladies long black Silk Gloves,
13 cards of Wire Tape,
3 pieces of China Boglepore,
20 yards of Silver Pantaloon Lace,
8 pair of plated Spurs with leather,
7 pair of white Girths & five Sircingles,
12 dozen and 9 cakes of Windsor Soap,
12 round iron Window Bolts,
11 pieces of Cuddalore Dimity Towels,
8 Normandy Net Veils,
A few corge of half and whole Country Stockings,
Double, Single and Net Cotton Night Caps,
Ladies long white Silk Gloves,
Ditto black ditto,
Gentlemen's Cotton Gloves,

AND

THE FOLLOWING BOOKS,

Caroline Ormsby, 1 vol. Fengusiana, 1 vol. Amelia Mansfield, 3 vols. Tales of other [illegible], 2 vols. Son of the Storm, 4 vols. [illegible] for want of Thought, 3 vols. Tales of [illegible] vols. First Book of Napoleon, 3 copies, Trial of Mrs. Clarke, 2 copies, Speech of James Stephens, Esq. 3 ditto, Object of the Expedition to Walcheren, 2 copies, Ricardo on Bullion, 2 copies, Yes or No, 2 copies, Foundling of the Forest, 1 vol. Battles of Talavera, 4 copies, Jenning's Observations, 3 copies, Debates relative to Mr. Wardle's charges against the Duke of York, 5 copies, Minutes of Evidence relative to ditto, 5 copies, Lind on Diseases in Hot Climates, 1 vol. Memorandums and Narratives, &c. &c. 2 copies.

AT THE SAME TIME,

Three dozen of Basoon Reeds,
Six dozen Hautboy ditto,

AND

A variety of other Articles.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY JOHN BRANSON,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow, Wednesday, the 14th Instant,

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,

A NEAT

BANDY,

FRESH PAINTED AND NEW LINED,

TOGETHER WITH

A HORSE,

AND

HARNESS,

well worth the attention of any Person in want of such a Conveyance.—The Horse goes perfectly quiet.

AFTER WHICH,

A HANDSOME

BENGAL PALANQUEEN,

lined with green Silk, and green Morocco Back and Bedding.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AU[illegible]N,

BY JOHN BR[illegible]N,

AT HIS AU[illegible] ROOM,

WITHOUT RESERVE,

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

To-morrow, Wednesday, the 14th Instant,

AT ONE O'CLOCK,

FIFTY HAMS,
One Hundred and Sixty Pine and 30 Berkley Cheeses,

JUST LANDED FROM THE

SHIPS

IN THE ROADS.

Advertisement.

T. HURST & CO.

RESPECTFULLY ACQUAINT

THE

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

AND

THE PUBLIC,

THAT THEY ARE

NOW RECEIVING

THE

INVESTMENT

OF

CAPTAIN C. O. MAYNE,

OF THE

HONORABLE COMPANY'S SHIP

ATLAS,

AND

THE

Investment

OF

CAPTAIN J. WOOD,

OF THE

HONORABLE COMPANY'S SHIP

MARQUIS WELLINGTON,

FORMING TOGETHER

A large and very general Assortment

OF

GOODS.

The most particular attention is paying to the ORDERS, with which T. H. & Co. have been honored.

BEACH, 10th July, 1813.

PANTHEON.

MADRAS THEATRE.

THE POPULAR COMEDY,

OF THE

"POOR GENTLEMAN,"

(By Coleman the Younger,)

WILL BE

PERFORMED

AT THE

PANTHEON,

ON MONDAY, THE 19*th* INST.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

Lady Barlow,
Rt. Hon. Lady E. Murray,
Hon. Lady Hood,
Lady Strange, and
Lady M'Naghten,

BY A PARTY OF

GENTLEMEN,

THE PROFITS OF THE

PLAY,

WILL BE APPROPRIATED

TO THE RELIEF OF A

DISTRESSED FAMILY.

TICKETS are now ready for delivery, and may be had at the PANTHEON between the hours of ten and two o'Clock, by letters addressed "*The Committee of Managers for the Performance of the Poor Gentleman,*" and it is particularly requested that the LADIES and GENTLEMEN who may propose honoring the Theatre with their presence, will send for such Tickets as they may require.

AN ADDRESS

Will be Spoken before the Performance.

BOX TICKETS 3 STAR PAGS.

The Committee of Managers will feel much obliged to any person, who may have the original Epilogue of the Play in their possession & will favour them, with a perusal of it.

PANTHEON, JULY 8, 1813.

Advertisement.

MESSIEURS

GRIFFITHS, COOK & CO.

BEG TO INFORM

Their Friends and the Public,

THAT THEY HAVE

PURCHASED

THE ENTIRE

INVESTMENTS

OF

CAPTAIN SAMSON,

OF THE

Honorable Company's Ship

METCALFE,

CAPT. SANDILANDS,

OF THE

Honorable Company's Ship

ROSE,

AND

CAPTAIN NISBET,

OF THE

Honorable Company's Ship

ESSEX,

ALSO

SEVERAL

INVESTMENTS

BELONGING TO THE

OFFICERS

OF THE SHIPS

NOW IN THE ROADS.

Madras, July 10, 1813.

Advertisement.

A GENERAL MEETING of the CREDITORS of the late Firm of MESSRS. HARINGTON AND CO. will be held at the TRUST OFFICE, on Monday the 2d August next, at 11 o'clock.

MADRAS, 1st July, 1813.

NAUTICAL REGISTER.

Tuesday, July 13, 1813.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July 2, Ship Ann, Captain R. Dickie, from Mauritius 11th June—3, Ship Futtaybelmine, from Muscat 10th June—6, Ship Arabella, Captain F. H. Price, from Calcutta, 21st June—H. M. Ship Theben—H. C. Ships Baring, Capt. Carnegie, and Metcalfe, Capt. H. M. Samson, from England 29th Jan. and Cape of Good Hope 23d May—7, H. C. Ship Bridgewater, Capt. Hughes, Marquis Wellington, Capt. J. Wood; Essex, Capt. R. Nesbit; and Rose, Captain J. Sandilands, from England 29th January and Cape of Good Hope, 24d May—H. C. Ship Atlas, Captain C. O. Mayne, from England 2d January and Cape of Good Hope, 23d May—8, Ship Coromandel, Captain A. Cameron, Trincomallie 6th July—9, Ketch Ingeram Packet, Capt. A. Black, Masulipatam 28th June—July 10, Ship Eliza, Captain H. Roberts, from Bombay the 21st June—Ship Rio de Mar, Captain W. Kinsey, from Bombay the 15th June—11, Ship Euphrates, Captain R. Haram from Calcutta left 10th June—Brig St. Barbara, Capt. Blankenbury from Calingapatam left 1st July.

DEPARTURES.

July 1, Ship Minerva, Captain B. Richardson, for Penang and China—3, Ship Ann, Captain R. Dickie, for Bengal—July 10, Ship Coromandel, Captain A. Cameron, to Corelong—Ship Cornwallis Captain J. Leigh for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June 16, brig Minerva, Captain William Dagg, from Sourabaya the 8th April.

19, ship Frederick and Maria, Captain H. Adams, from Bombay 15th May, Madras and Eskapilly 11th current.

21, ship Countess of Harcourt, Captain W. Coates, from Mauritius 10th May, Madras and Kistnapatam 15th current.

DEPARTURES.

June, 18, new ship Phillippa, Captain George Nicholls, for China.

22, ship Lord Minto, Captain Adam Turner, for the Isle of France.

LAW.

COURT OF CHANCERY, DECEMBER 26.

EAST INDIA BONDS AND ARCOT RUPEES—

FLADONG *v.* HUNTER.

This cause came before the Court, upon exceptions to the Master's Report, for allowing the claim of Warren Hastings, Esq. to 60,000 Arcot rupees, due by two bonds, dated respectively in the years 1774 and 1775, and passed by the late Hon. Frederick Stewart, who in the first of said years went to Madras, and was in pecuniary distress there, when Mr. Hastings relieved him with the above, and several other sums that the Master had disallowed, as not secured by the obligations of bonds. In the year 1775 the deceased returned to England, and was known to have lived in Bond-street, Oxford-road, and divers other places in London, where Mr. Hastings could have sued him upon these bonds, without suffering 32 years to elapse without preferring his claim, which Mr. Bell, in support of the exceptions, contended was a final bar to the demand, 20 years being the limited time for such bonds, by the Statute of Limitations.

Sir S. ROMILLY, for Mr. Hastings, and against the exceptions, argued, that the deceased and Mr. Hastings were not in the same country for 20 years after the limitation attached, and of course the present was within the exceptions of the statute; Mr. Hastings having returned to England not till 1785, and the deceased, who died in 1802, having been at all times unable to pay the demand, as also having been on the Continent of Europe for many years subsequent to his return to England, and having died with effects sufficient to pay all his other creditors, this demand alone excepted, as, by the affidavits of the deceased's brother, the Hon. James Stewart M'Kenzie, and Mr. Hastings, had appeared before the Master.

The affidavits were deemed not fully satisfactory to take the case out of the Statute of Limitation; but the Lord Chancellor observed, that it would be too much to discredit them wholly; and to enable Mr. Bell's client to try the facts, he was at liberty to take an issue at law upon the question.

The Bill was filed by the keeper of an hotel where the [illegible]red, on behalf of himself [illegible]inst the defendant; [illegible]out administrati[illegible]—An issue gr[illegible]

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1813.

THERE is a striking circumstance attending the first public acts of Bonaparte, which clearly demonstrates that despair more than policy had accelerated his flight, and that the dread of his beloved subjects' vengeance had suspended for some time his first exertions for retrieving his affairs. When he knows that his faithful Lieutenant, Murat, has not perhaps the shadow of a battalion to command, nor dares to announce his head quarters, lest he should fall a prey to some prowling cossack, and that McDonald is in the toils, and can entertain no hope of extrication, he makes no communications to the conservative senate, he prevents his press from manufacturing any news from the army, and the last dictates of despair are perhaps only suspended by the hope that the Russians, after annihilating the remains of his right wing, will rest from their labours during the remainder of the winter, and give him leisure for restoring his affairs by the exertions and intrigues of his Machiavelian policy;—but when he finds, contrary to his expectation, that the Russians, instead of exterminating the Prussians, preserve them by granting them an honorable convention, and also threaten still more vigorous hostility by organizing the Poles and *immediately* following up their successes with increased force and rapidity, the unwelcome news, while it rouses him to the greatest efforts for assuming safely the defensive, furnishes also a pretext for those efforts, and a slender mean of diverting the public attention from the destruction of his former enormous army. This pretext is indeed flimsy enough, but he seems to have made the most of it. Who that reads D'York's convention, and is acquainted with the concomitant circumstances of the war, could accuse that man of treachery, who had saved his army, and ensured their future services to his country by an honorable agreement of provisional neutrality, instead of devoting them (the only alternative) to absolute extermination? Indeed the artifice is so glaringly conspicuous throughout the different documents, that the more we examine them, the less hesitation we feel in considering the *(ostensible)* Berlin extract, which precedes the convention, as the entire manufacture of Bonaparte. Whether it is so, or is actually expressive of the extorted commands of the wretched—the deservedly wretched Prussian monarch, it betrays strongly the disaffection of the Prussians to the cause of Napoleon, by inferring that General D'York cannot be arrested, notwithstanding every means has been taken for that purpose. We may also perhaps deduce fro... it that Murat is at Koningsberg, as the letter, in which the King of Prussia invites that Prince to impose his commands on General Kliest, is sent direct to that place, but the suspicious nature of the document impairs the weight of this surmise.

Before we proceed to a more particular examination of the French official papers, it may be proper to attend to the probable intentions of the Russian Commander, as far as they are developed by the particulars of our present intelligence.—As soon as the Prince of Smolensko re-enters the capital of Russian Poland, instead of bringing forward, and punishing traiterous subjects, the Poles are called on to take up arms and assist in exterminating their invaders, a new organization is promised, and Alexander himself proceeds to that Capital to superintend its execution. The safety of the Poles composing part of McDonald's corps is thus secured to their own option, and the Russian army, having meanwhile pushed on, intercepts and neutralizes the strength of the Prussians, (the remaining part of McDonald's corps,) in a position situated between the two main roads from Riga to Koningsberg or Warsaw; so that if the latter should wish to infringe the terms of their agreement, they can be easily surrounded, and might, in general, be solely checked or overpowered by the reinforcements actually on their progress by both roads to the grand army. From these circumstances, it not only appears unlikely that the Russian Leader will suspend his progress, after having dissipated the "French phalanxes," but it appears certain that he is determined to take the full advantage of his successes, and, like Hercules, to sear each neck of the modern Hydra, before the head which it propped, and which he succeeded in lopping off, can be replaced by the production of another. Indeed, unless the increasing severity of winter should absolutely suspend every species of active hostility, the continued exertions of the Russians cannot fail of soon detaching Prussia from the cause of the Tyrant, and securing her co-operation; as she can only expect, by resistance, to experience the unrestrained and terrible vengeance of the Russians for her former perfidy, a calamity against which she has now no protection.

With such or similar views of the Russian intentions, and with direful anticipation of their much further advances and a more extended co-operation against him, Bonaparte seized on the circumstance of D'York's convention to make requisition of levies proportioned to the dangers against which he had to defend himself. The [illegible] which is exhibited in these mock proceedings of the conservative senate, is finished in the extreme. The actual face of affairs is represented under the most perverted appearances, and, under such assumptions, the strongest appeals are made to the vanity and prejudices of the French nation. Had Napoleon told his people, that, after his best efforts in the Russian war, he had lost his excellent and enormous army, and must have another to defend the integrity of his kingdom, and the interests of his allies, his life would most probably have paid the forfeit of his losses, but, concealing his misfortunes, and the expected defection of his northern allies in his own breast, he appeals to the vanity of the French, by complimenting them on their zeal for maintaining the glory, and preserving the preponderance of their country, and felicitates himself on "the love of his people," and the "sufficiency of the usual dispositions of their resources" for the approaching campaign, "which" indeed "he would even have deferred employing, if an unexpected event had not made him think that the profiting of the useful co-operation of his allies depended upon the developement of his own forces, which is to accelerate the moment of an honourable peace, such as a French heart can desire and such as his Majesty has not ceased to offer to his enemies."

Having thus presented himself in the assumed garb of his country's guardian, instead of his real character, that of the murderer of his subjects, he proceeds to insinuate that his large requisitions are still more of the nature of superogatory precautions, provided for by the *original* plan of his campaigns in case of any defection on the part of the Allies, and which the treachery of D'York renders now expedient to bring forward, than of his only military reliance, which must, from the destruction of his regularly disposeable army, be also rendered disposeable for the future defence of his extended system of usurpation.—"This immense developement of force," we are told, "will guarantee against all events the interests, the consideration of France, and the safety of her allies." "It becomes an imperious necessity" *(we entertain no doubt of it)* "to have recourse to the means, which his Majesty will find in the power of his empire and the love of his subjects." A warlike youth eagerly demands to partake of the glory of their brethern in arms." (Here we conceive had any honest and bold patriot demanded a correct definition of the glory which these brethern had obtained, even the great master of dissimulation would have trembled, and the farce would have been converted into tragedy.) These "*numerous phalanxes*" are to be augmented with 350,000 Frenchmen, who "will be the Conquerors of Peace."

The most virulent appeal is made to the rooted prejudices of the French against England. Austria, Prussia and Denmark are represented as remaining firm and faithful to the common cause, but the intrigues which England has put in force, to change the dispositions of their sovereigns have known no bounds. "In these countries the audacity and manœuvres of disorganizators have carried uneasiness among the depositories of the public tranquillity, &c. &c."

Our limits, however, forbid our indulging farther in comment upon these documents, although, from their nature, they yield the greater satisfaction, the more particularly the scrutiny is carried on.

We perceive that ambitious character, whose views a few months ago were not bounded by the limits of Europe, now collecting an army to defend the boundaries of the French Empire, and the Hero, whose legions were to have driven Lord Wellington into the sea, and the Emperor Alexander into the wilds of Siberia, is making a great and painful effort to raise another vast army to *conquer peace from England!* His Imperial opponent is following up his successes with redoubled vigour, and we may again hear of the dreadful concussion of adverse multitude, but our hopes of the result are unclouded by those forebodings, which have so often attended the dubious appearance of former continental struggles.

WHATEVER advantages the French Emperor may have already derived from his splendid connection with the House of Austria, they however appear as nothing in comparison to those he has now a right to expect. What he has obtained have tended to enlarge his views and increase his grandeur: those it is probable he will obtain—to the preservation of his throne, and the safety of his life. We are well aware of the hopes which have been excited by the mission of Lord Walpole to the Court of Vienna; and shall in a few words examine how far we are justified in giving them encouragement.

It has been a reproach thrown upon Princes, that their exalted situation blunts, if not entirely stifles in them, the common feelings of human nature towards their offspring. As far as these feelings come in contact with their views of interest or ambition, we believe the remark, severe as it is, to be correct. But there may occur cases where the one may be gratified without injury to the other, and when this happens, it would be too much to suppose that a Monarch would not exhibit some symptoms of that tenderness, a portion of which every parent must feel for his child. The Emperor of Austria appears to us exactly in this predicament, and it does not seem probable (setting entirely on one side the influence of paternal affection) that it is in the power of either Russia or England to offer any thing that may make him waver in his attachment to his son-in-law. It may, indeed, be here inquired what can we offer him that is in our power to bestow? If we offer him his ancient possessions, the Netherlands, we must first conquer them for him;—the same may be said of Venice, the Tyrol, and every other place of which his son-in-law has deprived him. Suppose we offer, and could secure to him, the *Status ante bellum* of 1802, will that bear a comparison with what Bonaparte *can give him?*—As long as Austria is in close alliance with France, she is very little interested in the emancipation of Holland, the Hanse towns, or of Switzerland; and she had much rather see the Peninsula over-run with French troops, that the Prussian eagle revive under the auspices of Russia or England. We have, however, observed, that this is a case in which the Austrian Emperor may reasonably be supposed to admit the influence of paternal affection in favour of his daughter and grand-child. Here, therefore, is an obstacle which it is not in the power of Russia or England, by any force of argument, to surmount. He must be well aware, that the destruction of the father, in a crisis like the present, must prove the dethronement, if not the destruction of the son, and his pride, independent of his feelings, must revolt at being accessary to such a disgrace befalling his daughter and his grand-child. If, then, Lord Walpole's mission is directed towards engaging the Emperor Francis to form part of another coalition, and join in a confederacy against his son-in-law, we are convinced he will not succeed. The feelings and the interests of the Germans are adverse to the proposition. The same objections, however, do not exist to engaging him as the medium for pacific overtures. Were Lord Walpole's views directed to this end, success seems within his reach. The influence which the Austrian Emperor must, from present circumstances, possess over the mind of his son-in-law, would, no doubt, be exerted towards the attainment of a lasting and honourable peace. If our Ministers are really disposed to put an end to the war, the opportunity to effect it is now in their hands. When the fumes of triumph are a little evaporated, they must be aware how futile all schemes for the restoration of the Bourbons must eventually prove. There is no question that the war in Rus[illegible] materially crippled, if not for a length of [illegible] [illegible]abled, the military power of France, [illegible] be incapable of offensive mea[illegible] when exerted in those [illegible] views of the British Ministers [illegible] the obtaining a peace honourable an[illegible] Europe, we think they cannot fail of succee[illegible]. They should not cavil at the motive which may impel the French Chief to accede to such a peace, whether it arises from fear of internal commotion, or dread of the future effects of foreign warfare. If the peace be honourable, and likely to be lasting, that should satisfy them. But on the other hand, if they act over again the scenes of the year 1793, we are convinced the effects will be the same, and Great Britain will a second time throw away the opportunity of becoming the arbitress of the destinies of Europe.

WE are informed that the Hon'ble LADY HOOD, and a large party have left the Presidency, on a visit to examine the Seven Pagodas, and that, in consequence, her Ladyship's hospitable evening parties will not be resumed till the 20th instant.

A Selection from English Papers from the 26th December to the 28th January 1813 inclusive.

WHITEHALL, Dec. 26.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, to grant unto the Honorable and Rev. Henry Cockayne Cust, M. A. the place and dignity of a Prebend of his Majesty's Free Chapel of St. George, in the Castle of Windsor, void by the resignation of the Hon. and Rev. Henry Ryder.

Colonel Foley, the popular and much-respected Member for Herefordshire, has resigned his commission in the Militia.

The following are Honorary Grand Crosses of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword:—

Charles Stuart, Esq. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from His Britannic Majesty, at Lisbon.

Lieut-General Sir Stapleton Cotton.

Honorary Knights Companions of [illegible] Order:—

Lieut.-Generals Cole, Picton, and [illegible]ton.

Major-Generals Steward, Anson, [illegible]ray.

Brigadier-Generals Pack, Campbell, D'Urban, Wilson, and Harvey.

There are 20 Colonels, and nine Lieut.-Colonel, Knights of the same Order.

LONDON,—Dec. 27.

It has been inaccurately stated, that disputes had arisen between the Prince of Smolensko and General Bennigsen. The latter has retired on account of his wounds, but has been pr[illegible]moted in military rank, as well as [illegible]nerals Platoff, Wittgenstein, and numerous other Officers. Platoff has also been dignified by being made a Prince of the Empire; and Wittgenstein, whose sword was his only patrimony, has had bestowed on him a considerable estate, as the reward of his eminent services. The only marked exception from favourable notice, by the Emperor Alexander, was the Admiral Tchichagoff. It had been confidentially anticipated, that his troops would have taken the person of Bonaparte; and it is still contended that they might have done so, if the Admiral had not unnecessarily detained them at a certain village in the course of the pursuit. The Don Cossacks are to have peculiar privileges bestowed on them; and they have decreed to raise 40,000 more men to serve under their *Prince*, Platoff.

Private advices from St. Petersburgh state, that nothing but expressions of joy and exultation are heard in that city at the safe and glorious condition in which the Russian Empire is now placed; voluntary contributions are rapidly pouring in; and the peasantry are every where anxious to be enrolled in the army.

A letter from Posen (in Polish Prussia) admits that the French army is either destroyed or dispersed. The "sacred corps" of Officers formed by Bonaparte, is said to have existed only for a few days; and, adds the same article, "at present merely the Guards keep together." Other accounts assert, that a great part even of this corps has been destroyed.

A Subscription has commenced at Bath for the benefit of the suffering Russian Peasantry; and the two *Extraordinary Gazettes*, contained in this Paper, will manifest the increasing desert of that country to the grateful support of every Briton. Their valiant Generals, amidst their triumphant career, extend the hand of mercy and relief to their perishing enemies—considering them as unhappy victims of lawless, unbounded ambition. Among the first public advocates of this patriotic cause, in that city, was the eloquent Preacher at the Octagon Chapel, who, by his pathetic appeal to the feelings and reason of his Congregation, on Sunday last, drew from their munificence, nearly 140*l.*

MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT.—*Ex parte* Kensington, *In the matter of* Kensington.—This was a claim on the part of the Trustees of Mrs. Kensington, wife of Mr John Pooley Kensington, a Bankrupt, late a banker in Lombard-street, to 15,000*l.* in the 3 per cent. consols, settled upon her on her marriage, in lieu of dower, in 1810, at which time her husband, Mr. Kensington, was stated to possess real estates to the amount of 60,000*l*—The articles contained a clause by which the husband in his lifetime, on one month's notice, or his Executors in one month after his death, was bound to transfer the above sum to the use of the marriage. Counsel having been heard on both sides, the Lord Chancellor delivered his opinion, that although there was no ground to suspect the present articles were executed with any such intention, the petition, if complied with, would furnish a dangerous precedent, as parties similarly circumstanced, might neglect to create the trusts, until a trader were so far reduced in circumstances as t[illegible] only competent to discharge that pre[illegible]m, and they having thus waited until t[illegible]st moment, would be thus enabled to cover it to the exclusion of the creditors at large.

LONDON,—DEC. 28.

Mr. Samuel, a foreign Jew, was indicted for buying the gold coin of the realm, called guineas, and giving more for them than their current value.—*Guilty.*—To be imprisoned six calendar months.

By a captured American vessel brought into Plymouth, Philadelphia Papers from the 5th to the 17th ult. have been received, but contain little of public importance, and nothing as to the alledged pending negociation between Sir I. B. Warren and the American Government. They mention that the Senate had instituted an inquiry into the late riot at Baltimore, and had declared its abhorrence of such illegal and violent proceedings. Mr. Hansen, the Editor of the Paper which had excited the popular fury, is elected a member of the ensuing Congress.

A Meeting of the Inhabitants of Philadelphia has been called, for the purpose of raising a fund for the building of a frigate, to be presented as a free gift to the American Government.

LONDON—Dec 29.

On Friday last the Marquis of Downshire, Lord Arthur Hill, and Lieutenant Colonel Forde were unanimously admitted Members of the Nelson Club, Belfast.

When Admiral Sawyer left Halifax, two squadrons were at sea in search of Commodore Rodgers, viz. the Nymph, Shannon, and Tenedos, under the orders of Captain Broke; the Maidstone, Acasta, and Aeolus, under the orders of Captain Burdett. The B[illegible]idera was cruising alone, and had every chance of falling in with the Essex American frigate, Captain Porter.

Letters from the Western islands state, that the same gale of wind which proved so destructive on the coast of Portugal, had extended thither, and done considerable mischief among the shipping in that quarter. Several ships have been driven out to sea, and not heard of afterwards.

LONDON—Dec. 30.

Yesterday Divine Service was performed a Carlton-house, before the Prince Regent and his Houshold.

It is said the Belleisle, Mada, and Resolution at Portsmouth, are to be cut down, for the American station. The Pembroke and Indefatigable are taken out of dock; and the Ulysses and Galatea are taken in.

The whole ship's company of the Griffon, have written a letter to their Commander, Capt. Trollope, lamenting the false and scandalous report of their having taken the ship into Boulogne, and representing to him their good disci[illegible] and exemplary conduct.

LONDON—Dec. 31.

A large fleet for Lisbon, Gibraltar, and Cadiz, was to sail on Wednesday last from Cork, under convoy of the Sybille and Dauntless. The Sybille goes no farther than Lisbon.

The West India and Brazils fleets sailed on the 22d instant from Cork, under convoy of the Cumberland 74, Surprize, Cherub, and Amarantle.

A person arrived on Saturday from Ostend reports, that Bonaparte is seriously indisposed. It would be strange if he were not.

Earl Temple, agreeably to his annual custom, regaled the poor inhabitants of Avington, and three neighbouring parishes, with a grand dinner, on Christmas day, at Avington house, Hampshire.

LONDON—Jan. 1.

William Davies, Esq. of Penlan, son in law to Lord R. Seymour, is appointed Receiver General of the counties of Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan, in the room of the late Peter Du Buisson, Esq.

It will be heard with regret, that the service is again deprived (though we hope only for a short time) of the abilities of that brave and judicious officer, Sir J. Brenton, who has been obliged from the unhealed state of his wounds, to resign the command of the Stirling Castle.

The Theseus, 74, Captain Prowse, Bellona, Captain M'Kinley, and Niemen frigate, Capt. Pym, which are going off the Western islands, (it is supposed), are wind-bound at St. Helens.

Lieut. Gen. Sir David Murray goes out to Alicant in the Aboukir; and Colonel Berkeley to Bermuda in La Hogue.

There are certainly, at least, five French frigates at sea, which have been seen steering thir course for America.

LONDON,—Jan. 2.

We understand that the Ferret sloop of war, which sailed from Leith Roads on Wednesday last, was lost the day following off North Shields. All the crew were saved.

We understand that General Alexander Hope set of yesterday, on a misson to Denmark and Sweden.

It is mentioned as a subject of regret in a Morning Paper, "that the American ship Washington, laden with flour for the use of his Majesty's troops at Cadiz, and with a British licence on board, was captured by his Majesty's ship Grampus, Captain Barrie, and sent to the West Indies. Now, it is known that many of these ships which had licenses on board, though suffered to proceed by our vessels, have afterwards been taken by the Americans, who have paid not the least respect to these licenses.

In a late storm in Cadiz Bay 22 ships are said to have lost their anchors and cables. Of these ships run ashore two were wrecked. A man of war and a merchant vessel were driven out of the port. Two packets from England had arrived.

It is said in one of the American Papers, that when Captain Carden presented his sword to Commodore Decatur, the latter immediately said. "No, I will not take the sword of a man who has fought his ship so bravely, but I shall be proud to take him by the hand.

"Plymouth, Dec. 30.—The Belle Poule and her prize are now in the offing; but as there is a scant of wind, it is supposed they will not be in till late in the evening. The above French frigate is the same which engaged the Albicore, 18, and Helicon, 18, and escaped by superior sailing."

OXFORD UNIVERSITY, Jan. 2.

At an Ordination on Sunday held by the Lord Bishop of Winchester, at Furnham, at Castle, the following Gentlemen were ordained:—

Deacons.—Rd. Watts, of Trinity-hall, and [illegible] of Trinity College, Cambridge; Joseph [illegible], of St. John's College; and Thomas Salter, of Christ Church Oxford; C. Milner, a Literary Person.

Priests.—Rev. W. M. Herlock, of Pembroke hall; Rev James Casalet, of Trinity College; and Rev. E. Polchampton, of King's College, Cambridge; Rev. J. B. Wittenoom Brasenose College, Oxford; Wm. Farley, a Literary Person.

CAMBRIDGE, Jan. 4.

The Rev. N. Morgan, Fellow of King's College, is presented to the Rectory of Rearsby in, Lincolnshire, upon his own presentation.

The Hulsean prize, for the year 1812, has been adjudged to Mr. D. G. Wait, Student of St. John's College, for his "Inquiry into the Religious Knowledge which the Heathen Philosophers derived from the Jewish Scriptures."

The following is the subject for the Hulsean Prize Essay for the present year:—"On the Magi who came to adore the new-born Jesus; and on the Star which directed their way."

A warning to those who wear whiskers.

At Stafford, lately, a Gentleman who sports whiskers *a-la Geramb*, happened to stand in the way while a Groom was shoeing a blood Horse; the animal observing such an excellent *crop*, made a sudden snatch at one of the whiskers, and, but for the dexterity of the groom, would have succeeded in obtaining a *mouthful*.

LONDON,—Jan. 4, 1813.

The Yankee privateer, of 7 guns, and 60 men is taken by the Peruvian; and the Blockade privateer of 7 guns, and 72 men, is taken by the Charybdis, and both carried into Antigua.

The Queen Donkey, from Liverpool to Demerary was taken off Demerary bar, on the 11th of Nov. by the General Armstrong American privateer, after a severe engagement, in which Captain C. his Chief Mate, and several of the crew were killed. The same privateer captured, two days after, the Lucy and Alida, from London to Surinam. Five American privateers were cruising off Demerary Bar.

LONDON—Jan. 5.

Letters from Konigsberg by the way of the Ringe[illegible]wald state, that the Russians were expected there on the 7th at latest, and were looked for with the greatest impatience. The King of Naples with the wreck of the army is at Wehlau, on the Pregel, to which place he has drawn the whole of the garrison of Dantzic, excepting 3000 men. and it is thought he intends to give battle to the Russians without cavalry. It is said the Emperor Alexander has issued a Proclamation, in which he calls himself King of Poland and protector of the States of Prussia."

The late *Extraordinary Gazette*, detailing the successes of the Russian, have been printed in Spanish and Portuguese, and some thousands sent for circulation in the Peninsula. A large quantity in German and French have also been sent for distribution on the Continent.

An account has been received at Plymouth that three American privateers, mounting from fifteen to twenty guns, and whose crew amount to about 170 men each, were cruising near the Island of Fernandez de Nothrones, with a view of intercepting some of our East Indiamen, either outward bound.

The partition of Poland originated in the alarm of Catherine Empress of Russia, at the rapid progress her neighbours, the Poles, were making in the general cause of liberty. So the French revolution and English airmaments. The second division of Poland was decided by the sudden appearance of the Russian Commander in Chief in the county of Courland, who then, under terror, renounced Courland Semigala and the circle of Pellen to Russia, since successfully imitated by Bonaparte. For the purpose of this nefarious partition and overthrow of the Polish Constitution, Catherine courteously and insidiously invited the Duke of Courland to her Court, while she secretly dispatched an army against his dominions. Another useful lesson for the exercise of the *amusing singers* of the all-imitatory Napoleon, so successfully accomplished in his invitation to the King & heir apparent to the throne of Spain to the Parisian Court, while under the skilful intrigue of the Minister, Godoy (the Pitt of Spain), he took possession of the Kingdoms by the secret introduction of French troops. Here, would appear that our allies, whom we support, as well as our enemies, whom we denounce, are influenced by the same principle. They acknowledge no right but power; no rule, no law, and interest.

The last mail from Gottenburgh has a curious document from Russia; it is an order of the day issued to the Generals, &c. of the Russian army, adjoining them to use the utmost vigilance to prevent Bonaparte from making his personal escape. The following description of his person was affixed to the order:—"The figure short and compact—the hair black, flat, and short—the beard black and strong, shaved up towards the ear—the eye brows strongly arched, but contracted towards the nose—the nose aquiline, with perpetual marks of snuff—the countenance gloomy and violent—the chin extremely projecting—always in a little uniform without ornament—generally wrapped in a little grey surtout, to avoid being remarked—and continually attended by a Mameluke."

Wilna, Dec. (20) Dec.—Though you will learn much sooner all that passes and all the details of the disastrous retreat of Bonaparte, I think that a short but rapid sketch, concentrating the principal fact, may not be uninteresting to you. Every body thought that as soon as the armistice demanded by Lauriston had been refused, the French army would commence its retreat, but it did not do it till a fortnight afterwards. It is pretended that Murat orders to commence his retreat on the 5th (17) October: but that, for some reason, delayed obeying them for one day. Hence on the 6th (18) in the morning, he was attacked by two corps of the army in front, and turned by a body of Cossacks under Count Orloff Denisoff. He lost 3000 men, upwards of 30 pieces of cannon, and all his baggage.—This reserve appears to have hastened Bonaparte's retreat. He set off on the 19th having already sent off some days, before all his baggage; and in order to retire by a more fruitful country, & at the same time deceive our army, he wished to proceed rapidly upon Calouga, and destroy all the provisions, ammunition, &c. that were there. Finding nothing in the villages, they died of hunger, fatigue and the horses perished by hundreds, Marshall Davoust, who followed the guards, was near on the 17th November, lost three-fourths of his corps, his artillery, baggage, and had not even caution to warn Marshal Ney, who followed the rear-guard, of the fate that awaited him. The latter arrived on the 18th, without knowing what had passed, fought with the utmost desperation, but seeing that all our army was there, and that all his soldiers refused to fight any longer, he escaped through the woods with 2000 men—all the rest of their corps laid down their arms. These two days cost the French 30,000 men, 200 pieces of cannon, and an immense quantity of baggage and riches. Before he reached the Beresina, Bonaparte was rejoined by Oudinot, St. Cyr, and Victor, with the remains of their corps. He reckoned upon the *tete-de-pont* of Borisoff, where he had a Polish corps under General Dombrowski; but the brave Count Lambert, commanding the advanced of the army of Tchichagoff, had carried it by storm, and that road was blocked up. He then made a shew of descending the Beresina; and afterwards having thrown Oudinot's corps on the other side, 10 wersts above Borisoff, he passed, under cover of that corps, which he sacrificed, as well as three-fourths of what remained to him of cannon and equipage. From that place to Wilna, the high road is covered with their dead (killed and frozen) and 130 more pieces of cannon and some thousands of prisoners were taken. At the passage even of the river he lost near 20,000 men and 200 pieces of cannon. When the army was near Wilna, Bonaparte, ran off, and set off Post for Paris; leaving the deplorable remains of his army under Murat.

From Wilna to Kowno they experienced more dreadful losses, and the Cossacks and the Cavalry are still following them to the Vistula. It is supposed that it has not more left than from twenty to thirty cannon and ten to 12,000 men. Never was there so fatal a retreat, and never did human nature suffer so much. Those who were not present, will never believe the whole extent of the misery the French suffered, and the complete disorgainzation of the troops. They have not saved a magazine. Here at Wilna we found a profusion of provisions clothes, arms, and medicines. At Minks also, and at Kowno. All the civil department of the army, all the commissaries, intendants, chancery, most secret papers, are in our possession; and added to 40 Generals, 1000 cannons, 150,000 prisoners, are the trophies of this astonishing campaign. If, afterwards, Germany do not [illegible] fault. We must give Tchichagoff great merit for having made the greatest haste (without caring about these Autrians) to push on to Borisff, which his troops carried in the most brilliant manner.

LONDON,—January 6, 1813.

The remains of the late Lord Viscount Torrington left town yesterday morning for interment in the family vault at Southill. They were accompanied by his sons, the present Viscount, and the Hon. Frederick Byng

Government, we understand, propose to settle annuities on the brothers of the late Gen. Brock, amounting in the whole to 800l. a year. The General died childless.

Col. Vansittart has resigned his command of the Royal Berkshire Regiment of Militia, and Lieut.-Colonel Ravinshaw is appointed to the command. Lord Folkstone has accepted the Lieutenant-Colonelcy.

LONDON,—January 7, 1813.

We have received Paris Papers to the 3d instant. They contain no intelligence from the remnant of the grand French army in Russia. —If, from unavoidable causes, Bonaparte had received no intelligence from the army, of this silence we would have no right to complain; but that is not the case. General Fabre and Lambert, passed through Frankfort on the 26th of December, from the army, and on the same day two couriers passed through that city, one going to the army, and the other from it to Paris.—On the 18th of December, the Duke of Bassano, Bonaparte's Secretary, Maret, left Warsaw, were he had arrived five days before from the army, and proceeded for Berlin, and on the 27th, a great number of persons belonging to him, and a great number of Officers of Bonaparte's Household, coming also from the army, passed through Frankfort, in their way for the capital of France. But while the Paris Papers thus studiously conceal the fate of the deserted army, they appear no less solicitous to display the exertions made to reinforce it. Twelve thousand infantry and a train of artillery, we are told, sat out from Baden, on the 23d, for that purpose, and that thirty thousand troops had arrived at Warsaw for the same destination.—The Moniteur, of the 31st December, also contains letters to the Emperor from the officers and soldiers of the 5th, 69th, and 70th cohorts, resquesting permission to join the Grand Army.—The inference expected to be drawn from these statements is, that there still remains an army to be reinforced, and that the war is to be prosecuted with vigour, but all this parade of military reinforcements and preparations, is more probably a mere vapouring expedient, to qualify the discomfiture and disgrace of Bonaparte, and reconcile the people to the disastrous termination of the campaign. Great importance has been attached by the friends of peace to the mission of Lord Walpole to the Court of Vienna. To interest the Emperor of Austria to use his good endeavours to bring about a general peace, has been its presumed object, the present crisis having been considered peculiarly favourable for the attempt. The friends of peace will therefore learn with regret, that his Lordship's mission has failed. The Moniteur says, "Lord Walpole is no longer at Vienna. He was not listened to. No Continental Power will separate itself from France. All will be deaf to your (England's) intrigues." Such is the statement of the Moniteur. Soms persons, however, are not inclined to credit it.

America.—We find that the paragraph in our paper of yesterday (copied from another journal), which stated that no person, either native or foreigner, would be permitted to embark for America during the continuance of hostilities, without lecence, is incorrect. No such arrangement appears to have been adopted under the direction of the Alien Office. The only British subjects who can legally be prevented from leaving the country, are those to whom the laws to prevent emigration apply.—The law that forbad all intercourse with the enemy's country, without a licence for that purpose, was only a temporary enactment, and was not revived at the commencement of the present war.

THE LATE MR. BALDOCK.

The following account has been sent by a Gentleman, upon whose veracity we have every reason to place the fullest reliance. We have great pleasure in correcting the mistatements which appeared, relative to Mr. Baldock:—

"On the 21st died, at his residence at Petham, in the country of Kent, in the 66th year of his age, William Baldock, Esq. formerly of the city of Canterbury.

"By a series of successful speculations in landed property, he realized a most splendid fortune, which he diffused amongst his near connexions, and the families of those who had any claims on his gratitude, with a munificence that indicated the most enlarged and grateful mind.

"In his various dealings with mankind, he was, from principle, honest and uniformly just; to the deserving and industrious he was zealously and warmly attached; and to the poor in the vicinity in which he resided he was a constant and benevolent friend.—Accustomed, from the early part of life, to the habits of early rising and temperance, he continued the same through life, whenever his health permitted.

"In his intercourse with the world he conducted himself with that peculiar propriety as to be respected by every rank in society; and lived entirely without ostentation; such, indeed, was the modest unassuming demeanour of his conduct, that the writer of this article believes there exists not a single person who envied him the possession of those riches in which he so much abounded, and that it is universally lamented it was not ordained by Providence he could not have been permitted the longer enjoyment of them in this world."

LONDON,—Jan 8.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's Birth-Day.—Yesterday her Royal Highness completed her 17th year, the same was observed by the Princesses Augusta and Mary visiting her about 12 o'clock, at Warwick-house, and afterwards took her Royal Highness to visit the Duchess of Brunswick. In the evening she dined with the Princess of Wales, at Kensington Palace. A number of distinguished personages left their names and respectful inquiries at Warwick House. Her Royal Highness's Tradesmen dined together at the Thatched house Tavern, and in the evening their houses were illuminated. The Prince Regent's Domestics had a sumptuous dinner provided for them on the occasion, and the whole of the Royal Establishment had an allowance of wine, the same as on the Birth-days of the other branches of the Royal Family, for the first time.

Since the arrival of the Russian fleet at Chatham, the crews of several of the ships have been afflicted with a contagious distemper, of which some have died. Change of diet, and want of cleanliness, have been assigned as the cause of this disorder; the violence of which, however, is now subsided, through the mode prescribed by the medical practitioners who were sent from town.

LONDON—Jan. 10.

Government it is said, has determined, that many of the Generals on the home service shall go out to the Peninsula, to take their return of duty, while the home districts will be given to our wounded Generals, and those whose health has suffered in the service.

The late Duke of Devonshire, who used to leave Brooke's regularly, at a very late hour, in passing by the stall of a cobbler, at the end of Jermyn-street, in his way home, always wished the cobbler a "good night;" which the cobbler as regularly returned by wishing his Grace "a good morning!" No watch could have been devised to make these two keep time with each other.

A French journal informs us, that Massena is gone to pass the winter at Nice, in consequence of the deplorable state of his health.

LONDON,—January 11, 1813.

An American vessel, prize to the Phœbe frigate, is arrived at Plymouth. She left New-York on the 12th last. The Election for President was not then closed. It was reported that the Macedonian frigate had reached port.

The Lavinia frigate, Captain George Digby, arrived on Friday at Portsmouth from the Cadiz station, last from Lisbon with a convoy of transports, having sick and wounded Officers and soldiers on board. They left the Tagus on the 21st ult. Lieut.-General Stapleton Cotton, who has often greatly distinguished himself in the command of the Cavalry; Col. Seabright, of the Guards; and the Count De Palmela, Ambassador to this country from the Portuguese Court, came passengers in the Lavinia. The Count De Palmela is come to succeed his Uncle, the present Ambassador, who resigns his important office from ill health. Lieutenant Connell, late of the Triton, and the Hospital Establishment at Lisbon, under the

charge of Dr. M'Donald, are arrived in the convoy.—We received the following letter by the Lavinia:—

"Lisbon, Dec. 20, 1812.

"There are upwards of 80 sail of transports in the Tagus, carrying home the sick, wounded, &c. of the army; but they will not all be able to go with the Lavinia. You must not expect to hear of any event of consequence from the army for some time. It is represented as in a more defective state, owing to the late retreat from Salamanca, than it has been at any previous time.—Nothing can in the least degree justify the disorderly conduct of the men, but that they were so harassed by the enemy, as to be a long time without rations. The Marquis of Wellington has left the army for Cadiz, were he will arrive on the 24th. His object is to confer with the Junta, and insist on a more effective assistance than has been yet given him. His Lordship, it is believed, will then go to England, to state his opinions to Government, previous to the opening of the campaign in the spring. Marshal Beresford is here, suffering under the effects of his wounds with several thousand sick of the army. Sir Stapleton Cotton goes home.—He has dispatches from Sir Rowland Hill, who is left in command of the arms. The few ships of war we have on this station are constantly kept at sea by Admiral Martin."

We are assured that Sir J. C. Hippisley has very lately written a letter to Lord Fingall, withdrawing himself from all future support of the Catholic demands.

LONDON—January 9.

The defection of the [illegible] troops begins to produce some consequences which obviously tend to the most important results. Government have resolved to take immediate advantage of the auspicious event; and the mission of Gen. Alexander Hope is now to be directed in the first instance to Denmark or Sweden, but to Eastern Prussia. The object of his mission is thus stated in the Government circles:—"The States of Eastern Prussia are to be convoked for the purpose of appointing a provisional Government to act under the name of the King of Prussia, but not to receive orders from him in his present situation. Having no longer any free will—being a prisoner in his capital, Bonaparte even appointing the Governor of it, he is to be declared in a state of duress, in the same manner as Ferdinand VII. is at Marseilles. A Proclamation to the inhabitants of Prussia, and generally to all other parts of Germany, to Hanover, the different States and Powers of Westphalia, is, it is reported, to be published, inviting them to cooperate with his Imperial Russian Majesty and Great Britain, in rescuing themselves from the tyranny of Bonaparte, and guaranteeing, should they effect this object, their ancient Laws and Governments. It is for this purpose that the Emperor Alexander has repaired to Wilna. What may be necessary to be done with respect to Poland, will perhaps depend a great deal upon the policy which the Emperor of Austria may determine to adopt *under the present circumstances.*"

By advices from Gottenburgh we learn, that the Russians were expected in Berlin, where, no doubt, they would be received as deliverers. Such was the hatred, we find, which the French had inspired, that the Prussian peasantry massacred their stragglers, wherever they fell in with them.—In Hesse and Westphalia great discontents had appeared, which were directed against Jerome Bonaparte.

French papers were last night received to the 16th inst. They do not contain any thing new from the French *armies*. The city of Paris gives Bonaparte 500 cavalry, part of 40,000 to be given in the same proportion by the French empire.

Bonaparte, among some other boasting in the *Moniteur* of the 10th inst. says,—300,000 men, all French, will, in the course of February, be collected at Hamburgh, upon the Elbe, upon the Rhine, and upon the Oder, independent of 200,000 *men who are with the grand army!* the ensuing campaign, he adds, will be opened with a French army nearly twice as strong as in the last campaign.

Several persons are said, in the French Papers, to have been arrested at Vienna, for circulating false reports relative to the "Grand Army."

Jerome Bonaparte has ordered the property and estates of General Bennigsen, in Westphalia to be confiscated.

This morning a Malta and Gibraltar Mail arrived.—From Palermo we learn, that the Sicilian Parliament had terminated its Session, and had been dissolved. An addition of 2½ per cent. had been imposed on the taxes granted in 1810. So late as the 8th of December, it appears, that Lord W. Bentinck had not sailed for Alicant. The plague continued to rage with great violence at Constantinople. The commerce of the Black Sea had been thrown open, and a considerable trade was carried on in corn.

By the last advices from St. Petersburgh, it has transpired, that the Government there has given permission for the importation of refined sugars: and in consequence there have been great demands for the last day or two in London market, which have had the effect of advancing considerably the prices of this article.

The American Officers are forbidden to use the cat-o'-nine-tails: but in a late instance of desertion they ordered the ears of the offender to be cut off!—Neither discipline nor humanity gained much by this exchange.

A dangerous reef of rocks, hitherto not laid down in any chart, has been discovered off the Cape of Good Hope, in about S. lat. 37. E. long. 52.

Instead of a tomb to the late Sir Isaac Brock, it has been determined to place a tablet in St. Paul's, inscribed with his name.—The family of this brave man have been officially informed, that an annuity of 800*l.* a year will be distributed among his brothers; for he had not any children.

On Monday the Recorder made his Report to the Prince Regent of the prisoners capitally convicted at the December Sessions; when J. Lamere, for forgery, J. S. Winter, B. Allen. and W. Taylor, for stealing goods on the River Thames, were ordered for execution on Monday next.

The publicans in the metropolis were on Friday informed by the brewers, that it was their intention to make another advance upon Porter, and authorising them to raise that beverage to 6d. per pot.—No reason was assigned for this advance.

The distillers, imitating the example of the brewers, have communicated to the publicans, that they shall, on the disposal of their present stock, raise the price of gin—the retail price will then be (the best) 6d. per quartern.

Saturday, mutton rose 2d. per lb. in the markets of the metropolis. The advance is attributed to the rot, which has carried off whole flocks of sheep in the country.

The cotton-mills at Balbriggan, county of Dublin, [illegible] Hamilton, were on Wednesday destroyed by fire, with nearly all the machinery.

Portsmouth, Jan 9.—Arrived the Elephant, 74 Captain Austen, from a cruise off the Western Isles, during which she captured an American privateer, and chased many others. The privateer is not yet arrived. The Hermes was left in chase of another.

LONDON,—Jan. 13.

Government have received Dispatches from Corunna, dated the 6th inst. stating, that the French had evacuated Zamora, Benevente, and Leon, and were retiring towards Burgos and Valladolid.

The Duke of Manchester is about to return immediately to his Government of Jamaica.

Yesterday a numerous meeting of the Members of the Board of Trade was held at the Office in the Treasury, which was attended by the Earl of Clancarty, the President, the Earl of Liverpool, Mr. Vansittart, &c. &c.

The balance of prisoners between this country and the United States, is as follows:—

American prisoners taken by us.....4,000
British prisoners by America........650

In the latter number is included the crew of the Guerriere, but not of the Macedonian: the prisoners made in her will make the total on the part of America about 900, leaving a balance of 3,000 in our favour.

Happy Thought.—Amongst other ventures which were sent to Buenos Ayres after the successes of the British forces, were considerable number of heart-rugs. For these, however, as there were no fire-places, no purchasers could be found, until at length the Supercargo of the vessel in which they were sent, hit upon the expedient of placing one of the most dashing upon a horse as a sort of saddle. The hint was immediately taken, the rugs were soon sold off, and in a few days every horseman was provided with an English saddle.

The high price of candles, notwithstanding our friendly intercourse with Russia, has been attributed to the French having greased their chops with the tallow of that country.

LONDON,—Jan. 14,

The following article received here by a passenger from Morlaix, we have every reason to believe correct.—The disasters which the French Army has experienced, can produce no favourable sensations on the public mind in the good City of Paris, and Bonaparte doubtless is at this moment the most wretched of human beings. However, he may appear externally, his mind must be harrassed by fear, suspicion, and deep remorse,—his nightly couch can afford little rest to his disturbed and restless body.—M. De Voltaire, on being told the King of Prussia was asleep, is said to have exclaimed to his informant, "asleep? Tyrants never sleep." We can believe that Bonaparte never sleeps, till exhausted nature overcomes the mental misery he must feel at the sacrifice of 250,000 human victims—at the fear lest his indignant subjects should rouse themselves and sacrifice him to the manes of their fallen countrymen.

"Arrived the sloop Elizabeth, belonging to Dover, John Hayward master, from Morlaix, which place she left on the morning of the 21st inst. for the purpose of proceeding to Dover, was driven in here by contrary winds; she brought three passengers, one of whom is an Irish Catholic Priest, who has resided in France some time, and quitted Paris eight days since. Dissatisfaction appeared to prevail throughout that City, and the public clamour was so great that Bonaparte had become extremely agitated, and from the best informed, appeared to be in a state of alarm for his safety—more particularly from a placard, which had been seen soon after his return from the North,—stating "Bonaparte was a Murderer," which also appeared in print at the corners of the streets, and was very freely circulated.—The Police were very active in consequence, and using their utmost endeavours to discover those concerned. For several days previous to the departure of this gentleman from Paris, Bonaparte had not appeared out in public."

CAPTURE OF TWO FRENCH FRIGATES.

Extract of a letter from Greenock, of the 19th instant:—

The Mars, Capt. M'Leod, of this port, is just arrived from Lisbon in 19 days, with a general cargo, and leaky. On the 9th instant, in lat. 49, long. 1. 9. fell in with the Andromache and Briton frigates, of 38 guns, each a French frigate in tow; was boarded by the Andromache and informed by Lieut. John Thomson, that the prizes had escaped from Bordeaux, along with another of 35 guns but who had parted from them in a heavy gale, 2 days before the action. The engagement took place about 30 miles to the westward of Lisbon, on the 4th, at 3 A. M. when, after a most sanguinary conflict of three hours, they [illegible], and proved to be La Nereide, of 44 guns a quite new ship, and Eletole, of 36 guns. Capt. Tobin, of the Andromache and 14, men, killed; Lieut. Sergent of the marines and 33 men, wounded; Captain Stains of the Briton, and 19 wounded; the Second Lieut. and 15 men, killed. Lieut. Thomson informed Captain M'Leod that our frigates were deficient in their complement, 30 hands from each being absent in prizes, which they had taken last month, while cruizing of Bordeaux."

The above account cannot be correct as far relates to the name of the Briton, Sir Thomas Stains, as the latter ship is now in this port, yet the above account is so circumstantial that there must have surely been some ground for it although we can hardly believe it to be correct.

LONDON,—Jan. 15, 1813.

The Hon. C. H. Hutchinson, late Member for Cork, is arrived in town. The Earl of Donoughmore and Lord Hutchinson will shortly leave Ireland.

A large supply of naval stores for the fleet off Toulon is putting on board the Hindostan, at Woolwich.

Monday last the Right Hon. William Fitzgerald, Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer, was elected by Proxy for the Borough of Ennis, in the room of his father the Right Hon. James Fitzgerald.

The Lavina Brig, arrived at the quarantine station, Greenock, on Friday, from Alicant, whence she sailed on the 16th ult. A letter received by this vessel, dated the 15th ult. says—"We are in hourly expectation of the arrival of Lord William Bentinck, with a reinforcement of cavalry, when the army will advance."

A Paper of yesterday states, that the father of the present Marquis of Lansdown, was the writer of Junius' Letters: but this is a mere assertion without proof.

LONDON,—Jan. 16, 1813.

At a Court-martial held on board the Raisonnable, at Sheerness, on Monday, Mr. A. Graham boatswain of the Nightingale, was tried for drunkenness, and contempt to his superior Officer. The charges being proved, he was sentenced to be dismissed from his situation as boatswain, and to serve before the mast in such ship as the Commander in Chief at that port shall think fit. At the same time, Mr J Immery, boatswain of the Masquito, was tried for contempt and disobedience of orders. The charges being proved he received a like sentence.

Portsmouth, Jan. 15.—Sailed for the West India station the Cressy, 74 guns, Captain Dashwood, and Satellite, 18 guns, Captain Porteus; also the Vengeur, 74 guns, to join the Mulgrave off Cherbourg.

LONDON,—Jan. 18.

Lord Cathcart, we understand, will immediately be instructed to demand of the Court of St. Petersburgh that dishonourable parole-breaking French General Lefebre, as our prisoner of war. On his arrival in England, he cannot expect to be allowed the farther benefit of the Cheltenham waters!

The under-mentioned detachments are ordered to be held in immediate readiness, to embark from Portsmouth, viz:—9th, 26th, and 37th regiments for Gibraltar; 67th, and 81st, for Alicant; 11th, and 14th, for Malta; 10th, 21st, 27th, 35th, 44th, and 75th, for Sicily.

The Prince Ernest packet, which arrived last week at Falmouth, from Libson, has brought an account that above 80 sail of American vessels, laden with flour, &c. had arrived in the Tagus in the course of one week.

It was reported last night that the Marquis of Wellington had arrived in town from Cadiz incog. and that General Paget had effected his escape from the French and had reached England. We mention these as mere rumours, without attaching any credit to them.

LONDON,—Jan. 19, 1813.

It is understood, that in future, all Lieutenants in the Line and regular Militia, who have served as such for seven years, are to be entitled to the brevet rank of Captain, and to do duty as such in camps and garrisons, but according to their actual rank in their respective regiments.

Sir Samuel Romilly is returned for the borough of Arundel; and Mr. Wetherall for Rye.

Recent accounts from New York [illegible] that there were lying at New York upwards of 100 sail of vessels, laden with corn and flour, bound to Spain and Portugal. Nearly the whole of them were of great burthen.

The amount of unclaimed dividends, on the 10th of October last, was 1,055,992l. Of this, there had been advanced to Government at various periods, the sum of 876,739l.

LONDON,—Jan. 20.

Mr. Burrowes is appointed Inspector-General of the Portuguese Army under the command of Marshal Beresford.

The inhabitants of Dumfries mean to present a splendid sword to Prince Kutusoff.

Major-General Andrew Hay has joined the 5th division at Lamago, which he now commands in the absence of Lieutenant-General Leith, who, though recovered from his wounds, is still in delicate health at Lisbon.

Lady Mary Bowlby, lies dangerously ill, at her house in Park-street. Her Ladyship is in her 87th year.

An extraordinary pedestrian performance, which outrivalled the feats of the celebrated Abraham Wood, and Hunsworth, from Lancashire, and excelled the modern performances of Beal, of Yorkshire, took place on Sunbury Common, on Monday, for a stake of two hundred guineas. The pedestrian undertook to perform 10 miles in an hour. He was unknown in London, but he had won some matches in Kent. He is a butcher at Margate. The first two miles was performed in eleven minutes and a half, and the pedestrian continued to bea[t] time the first half hour, in which he did ove[r] five miles. During the latter part of the rac[e] he made some extraordinary springs, whic[h] beat the horses, and he performed the ten mil[es] in fifty-nine minutes and ten seconds. Wha[t] is extraordinary, the pedestrian never turned [a] hair, nor did he ever want wind. After th[e] race he challenged any runner on the groun[d] five or ten miles.

Admiralty Office, Jan. 16.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Austen, of h[is] Majesty's Ship the Elephant, to John Wils[on] Croker, Esq. dated at Sea, the 28th Decem[ber], 1812.

Sir—Be pleased to acquaint the Lords Com[missioners] of the Admiralty, that his Majest[y's] ship under my command, in company with [the] Hermes, this morning captured, in lat. 38 de[g.] 31', N. and long. 30 deg. 45 min. W. the [A]merican schooner privateer Sword Fish [of] Gloucester, John Evans, Master, out 16 d[ays] from Boston, and had made no capture. [She] is 156 tons burthen, not six months off [the] stocks, copper fastened, mounted twelve [...] pounders (ten of which were thrown overbo[ard] during the chase), manned with 82 men, [and] appears to sail very fast, having run upwa[rds] of 100 miles, in a chase of eleven hour, althou[gh] not four miles a head of us at the commen[ce]ment of it.

FRS. WM. AUSTEN

Extract of a Letter from Captain Clephan, [of] his Majesty's Sloop the Charybodis addressed [to] Rear-Admiral Sir Francis Laforey, and tra[ns]mitted by the latter to John Wilson, Crok[er], Esq.

His Majesty's Sloop Charybodis, Sombr[ero] Passage, Dec. 31, 1812.

I beg leave to acquaint you, that at half [past] nine this morning, the Island of Saba bear[ing] N. E. six leagues, I fell in with, and after [...] hours and a half chase, captured the Block[ade] American schooner privateer, of ten guns, [and] sixty-six men, her first cruise, had only take[n a] small schooner belonging to St. Lucia; but [be]ing chased by one of our brigs, two days a[go] was obliged to abandon her. The Blockad[e is] a fine schooner, only three months since [her] keel was laid, is 128 tons, has thrown all [her] guns overboard, except one, in the chase.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Alexander[, of] his Majesty's Ship the Colossus, addresse[d to] Admiral Lord Keith, and transmitted by [his] Lordship to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

My Lord—I have the honour to inf[orm] your Lordship, that his Majesty's ship u[nder] my orders, captured this morning the [...] Dolphin, an American letter of marque, f[rom] Philadelphia, bound to Bourdeaux, of 362 t[ons,] armed with twelve carriage guns, and hav[ing] on board 66 officers and men, and four pass[en]gers, agreeably to her papers.

(Signed) T. ALEXANDER, Capt[ain.]

See Supplement.

Madras:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by THOMAS LETCHUM, Second-Line, Popham's Broadway.

SECOND SUPPLEMENT TO THE *MADRAS COURIER.*

Tuesday, July 13, 1813.

PROPOSED FREE TRADE FROM INDIA.

To the Editor of the Morning Post,

SIR,—The question of the renewal of the East India Company's Charter, or the laying open the trade they now monopolize, being likely to occupy the most serious consideration of Parliament, in the ensuing Sessions, I beg leave to offer you the opinion of an individual, uninterested in the affairs of the Company, or the views of any political party, on the policy and consequences of those measures. Are I enter into any of the merits of this question, I deem it due to candour to state, that whilst I most heartily concur in the general condemnation of all monopolies, yet I must agree with the highest authorities on the subject, that of all others, the monopoly of the East India trade is least liable to objection.

In order to narrow the question, it may be convenient to assume, as has been suggested, that the Company's Charter is to be renewed; but that their trade to China, and perhaps the Spice Islands, remain to the Company in its present state, whilst the trade to Hindostan Proper, the Red Sea, the Gulph of Persia, &c. be thrown open to the common industry and adventure of the nation at large. I assume this position, Sir, on this most obvious ground, that if this measure, on this narrow basis, should be considered, in the present crisis, most highly unadvisable, much more so will it be so deemed on the extended proposition of laying open the whole trade at once, and of refusing any renewal whatever of the Company's exclusive privileges.

In contemplating this measure, the first point of importance that offers itself for consideration is the circumstance, that the Company at present employ upwards of one hundred sail of ships, of from 800 to 14 and 1600 tons burden, register measured tonnage: that is to say, so many vessels equal in dimensions to ships in his Majesty's service of the rate of from 50 to 71 guns.

If this statement be then correct, a consideration of vital import to the question will arise, as it were, on the very threshold of discussion, viz that these vessels are of such a size as to render them unfit for any other trade, and consequently of no utility, except for that in which they now are, and for which alone they were originally constructed. But this, Sir, is scarcely the full bearing of this part of the argument, the greater part of these vessels were constructed on the actual certainty, arising out of contracts, of performing out of contracts, of performing six voyages to India, at a fixed, and previously agreed upon rate of tonnage, with a further contingent prospect, amounting to an almost equal certainty, of a further employ, if still sea-worthy, at the expiration of the original term of service. With these considerations than in view, if the Trade, except that to China and the Spice Islands be laid open, we shall have to reflect that the Company will most probably deem it prudent (and it will be undoubtedly so), to discontinue the employ of possibly not less than 60 sail of the vessels now in their service. The amount of capital vested in the equipment and construction of these sixty sail of vessels will next occur, and it will be found to amount to a sum exceeding perhaps two millions, to two millions and a half, which will be rendered by these means either unproductive, or perhaps diminished not less than one half in value. Whatever, then, prospective and future benefits to the nation at large may be deemed likely or actually to arise out of these measures, yet I think it will be pretty evident that the present, immediate, positive evil to accrue from the same, will in any reason be scarcely less important, and, in the eye of prudence, perhaps much more certain. You will have violated public justice in the infraction of public contracts to be compromised, or fulfilled by the Company, and you will have rendered unproductive a capital of two millions of money. But this subject is equally important under other points of view.

A number of respectable individuals have employed a considerable portion of the most valuable period of their lives in the Company's commercial marine, in their boys, and with the prospect of arriving in a series of years, and after severe services, at a respectable independence. These individuals consist in the Captains and Officers of the ships in the Company's employ. All the individuals, therefore, attached to the ships the Company might discontinue to employ if the trade were laid open, would be ruined in their dearest hopes and prospects in life, and lose entirely the fruits of the exertions of the best period of their lives. Nor would the number of persons placed in this situation be inconsiderable. On the supposition that the Company might discontinue the employ of 60 sail of their vessels, not less than 1000 persons, including only the Captains and every description of Officer aspiring to the rank of Captain, would be turned adrift. And it must here be considered, that these are persons on whom a very expensive education has been bestowed, and who or their friends have been at no small expence for their maintenance, till they should arrive at such a rank as to be competent to support themselves. To this it may be replied, that these individuals would find service in the same trade in vessels belonging to private individuals. In respect of this it will be to be observed, that these individuals would, for the most part, consider this a considerable degradation, and such it would be to them, and they would probably prefer endeavouring to take on in some other line or profession of equal respectability with that they were brought up in. The service in the Company's trading vessels is justly now considered extremely respectable; it is, indeed, by far the most respectable commercial marine the world ever saw. The uniform they wear, sanctioned by the authority of the nation, they have more than earned by their bold and hardy exploits in the hour of danger, in the day of battle; and it will be readily conceded to the Company's marine officers, that in the seamanship they yield to none; and as practical navigators, that they are, in all probability, the most expert any nation or era ever produced. Considered then, in this respect, the laying open immediately the trade to India, will cruelly ruin the fortunes and hopes of a very respectable body of men, and will, in fact, inflict a national injustice, or else throw the provision of those individuals an additional burden on the overpressed country, on the impoverished Company.

Let us next advert our attention to the influence of the measure upon the existing revenue of the country. The present revenue arising from the trade to India, is now collected with economy and certainty by the East India Company. In case of laying open the trade, it is probable the expence of collecting the same would be more than four times the present expences, and as the opportunities and facilities of smuggling would be greatly increased, it is likely they would be more or less profited by. Here, then, is at least strong probable ground of foreseeing an increased expenditure, on a diminished income. But, Sir, we may give the argument a still wider latitude: we will, for a moment, lay out of consideration all the foregoing points in our favour, and, conceding the policy of laying open the trade as a question of speculative philosophy, consider if the measure be now advisable, and sound policy, in respect of its probable consequences and effects on the ordinary profits or loss of the general trade to India, when in the hands of individuals.

I conceive it will be readily allowed, by all enabled by experience and reflection to form a competent judgment on the subject, that the Company and those now concerned in the trade, are in the main pretty exactly acquainted with the extent of the gross demand of India for articles of British production and manufacture, and with the exact kinds and qualities of the articles to be sent to those markets so as to be sold to a profit. This knowledge I conceive their long experience in the trade, and their intimate acquaintance with the number and all the peculiarities of the consumers, (in many instances their subjects,) they must pretty thoroughly have acquired. Whoever, from experience, understands any thing of the nature of trade will be most ready to acknowledge, that a small proportion, (compared with the gross) of manufactures or produce thrown into any market, beyond the real and ordinary demand and consumption, infallibly first lowers the price of the same so as to have very small or no profit at all, or most frequently so depreciates the commodity as to bring it to considerable loss.

In an overstocked market, where the adventurers are many, each seeking his individual interest or momentary convenience, should only a few be needy, or only pressed to realize the whole, or part of their capital, the depreciation both of produce and manufactures will be likely to proceed to the most ruinous lengths and consequences, as well to the soul and spirit of trade, a fair profit, as to general confidence and credit, which is its life's blood. Nor is the evil of this depreciation momentary or transitory: when a nation has once become acquainted with, or accustomed to, depressed prices, it will require a considerable time to bring them back to fair profit prices, and a considerable branch of trade and industry may, in the interim, be cut up, or diverted into other hands.

This depreciation and loss will again be likely or certain to ensue, when the articles sent are not precisely of the nature and quality the consumer has been accustomed to, a matter of the last importance in respect of India trade. I am therefore very free to state, that my own experience and reason clearly convince me, that these two circumstances, above enumerated, so destructive to the fair profits of trade, are the very things that will ensue for a certain period, after the throwing open the trade to India, limited even as at first premised. I mean to state distinctly and decidedly, that I think that both in quantity and quality, the wealth and enterprise of the nation will, as in South America and the Mediterranean, overstock or injudiciously supply the markets of India.

In respect of the Company, however, and of the trade as it now stands, this does not take place; the Company know nearly the exact extent of the demand; and should the market be overstocked, they can yet so manage their sales, by acting as a large body in concert, as to secure a fair profit, or at least to avoid any very severe loss. What then may we not anticipate as the certain consequences of this measure? May we not clearly foresee severe loss in capital to the adventurers: the total disorganization of trade by the destruction of all fair profits; great embarrassment from long delayed returns; depreciation of markets; the long enduring source of continued misfortune; and, finally, a call on the public purse for assistance to support public credit, an assistance, which it may then be as impossible, as inconvenient, or ruinous to afford?

We have had, Sir, very recently an instance of such embarrassment of trade, an embarrassment which induced Government, most wisely, to grant a large sum in the support of public credit; and it is the triumph of Legislation, of Great-Britain, and of freedom, that she possessed the enlightened wisdom, the magnanimity, and the ability to comply with the demand.

Let us, then, briefly recapitulate the points we have considered:—You will have rendered unprofitable, or greatly impoverished, a capital of two millions or upwards; you will have involved the violation of public contracts, and have incurred an obligation to compensate an injury, as grievous to those suffering, as to those making the satisfaction, lastly, you will have injured or ruined a most respectable, meritorious, and numerous class of individuals, the bulwarks and the strength of the State.—These are the serious and positive evils, these, to the eye of prudence, are the certain the immediate, and the dreadful consequences with which this measure is fraught, they are heavy calamities indeed, but they are not all, nor are their concomitants less certain or less fearful. You will have Sir, to look forward, for at least a certain period, to an increase of expenditure with a diminution of revenue, and to crown all, public and private embarrassment going hand in hand: you have to contemplate a large call to support public credit, on that Government your police has enervated, and your measures possibly irreparably embarrassed. If then, these evils, separately considered, are important, how much more so will they not appear, when it shall be seen that they will fall with united force on this unhappy country, in the very crisis of her fate and their accumulated pressure, not regulated by any fixed principle of gravitation, may possible give the coup de grace to the liberties of Britain, and to the last sparks of freedom and independence in the world. At the moment when the last convulsive struggles are to be made for our sacred rights and or all that is divine or dear to man, the tongue of the patriot and the arm of the hero may fall powerless and unnerved before the scourge of the human race, a fierce military despotism, and not for England alone, but for the civilised universe.

Such, Sir, appear to me to be the evils and consequences with which the carrying this measure now is fraught; but take away that condition, take away that little word now, which is all I contend for, and adopt a course which justice and sound policy alike require, and the measure will not only become harmless, but, I think, even just and advisable.

Having trespassed so long on your time on the negative side of the question, or in pointing what I would not do, I hope I may be yet briefly indulged on the stress of the question, the more important and difficult part of my argument, or it will be incomplete, that of explaining the course of policy I would adopt, and by which I conceive benefit instead of harm may be derived from this measure. I think, Sir, that this is rather a question for a settled state of peace, and that the present is not a moment for any, or at least for such most momentous experiment; at the present, when we ought to bring every resource we can muster, unimpaired, to the most awful contest we were ever engaged in—and I think, Sir, as I have said, that all the accumulated, though perhaps not permanent evils to arise out of this measure, will yet occur, if this trade be now laid open as proposed, at the very moment when our utmost undiminished efforts will be required, and in short in the very crisis of our fate. I would propose, then, that the laying open this trade, and the precise mode and extent of so doing, should be deferred to a more remote, though fixed and determined period, now to be resolved and settled by solemn Act of Parliament. I think this should be such be such a period as, in all probability, to remove the occurrence of any inconveniences to arise from this measure to a moment beyond the existence of the present struggle. This, Sir, is the sum of what I would advise; and to meet the stress of the point I would say, that I conceive that period ought to be most advisedly with respect to all the ends proposed, ten or twelve years, but certainly not less, I think, than seven. By such a moderate delay of the measure thus much at least will be gained; that whatever evil may arise therefrom will occur at a moment when the nation will be able to bear it, or at least not seriously injured thereby; and this argument alone, I think, may be worth all the rest, and ought to be decisive. But, Sir, a very brief course of reflection will, I have no doubt, to the experienced and unprejudiced, disarm this measure (admitting the condition of a reasonable delay) of the far greater part, if not the whole, of its prospective terrors.

The proposed delay would afford the Company full and ample leisure to consider maturely what proportion of tonnage it would be advisable to discontinue, and what to retain, at the period of the free trade: they would be able to take information, and to weigh and sift the matter fully in all its bearings, and to come thereon to some well grounded and secure conclusion: such a period would allow many, possibly the whole, of the ships now under contract to wear their time and themselves out in the service, and complete their engagements. No new ships need be built or taken up, so that when the fixed period of free trade arrived, the mass of evil to occur from dereliction of contracts, or deterioration of capital would be avoided.

In respect of the Captains and Officers attached to the Company's Marine, they would have time gradually to take off into other service, or be otherwise provided for by degrees by the Company, very few or none should take on in the service; and, by the appointed period, the mass of injury would be greatly diminished, or but of little import. As to any defalcation of the public revenue, a sufficient time would best allow that matter to be thoroughly considered by the competent authorities; and would most probably enable to point out the extent of lesser inconvenience to be apprehended, together with the means of preventing or diminishing it.

I conceive also, Sir, the same train of reasoning will hold good in respect of any over, or injudicious trading at the period of emancipation. The whole nation would have ample opportunity to inform itself and consider the nature and circumstances of the trade they were to embark in, and would regulate themselves accordingly. In short, Sir, though at first we could not reasonably look forward to any very favourable results, we might yet rationally expect to prevent or obviate a considerable proportion of, at present, highly probable calamity; and, after a certain lapse of time, we might fairly anticipate the full meed of benefit to be, by possibility, derived from any free trade to India.

I am aware, Sir, I have but slightly entered into the merits of this question: it is pregnant with more and important matter; it involves the certain derangement, for a time, of the trade of the largest quarter of the globe, that period of embarrassment being the precise interval in which such inconvience may be most fatal to us;—a brief delay seems alone necessary to convert the evil into a blessing. Let us hope, then, that this, or some other equally adviseable course, (if any such be possible) will be adopted; and in this hope, as far as this poor effort can contribute.

I am, Sir, &c. M. J. S.

32, Bury-street, St. James's, Nov. 16.

The Mirror, June 23, 1813.

On Monday last, arrived at Kedgeree, the ship Helen, Captain James Taylor, from Batavia, the 16th May.

Passengers per Helen:—Mrs. Ramsay, and Lieut. Thomas Griffith, 1st Bat. 20th Regt.

The departure of the Helen from Batavia, being only ten days subsequent to that of the Nautilus, her arrival adds but little to our former stock of public intelligence from Java.

The Hon. Company's cruizer Malabar, Capt. Deane, sailed from Batavia, on the 5th May for Sourabaya, having on board a Detachment of the Bengal Artillery, for the relief of the Royal Artillery under orders to return to Ceylon.

The Hon Company's ships Princess Charlotte of Wales and Fairlie, at the date of the present accounts, were at Java, where it was expected they would be detained for several weeks, in the conveyance of troops from one part of the Coast to another.

The ship Chichester, Captain Blake, bound from Calcutta to the Mauritius, having met with much stormy unfavourable weather, was obliged to bear up for Chittagong, where she arrived on the 10th current.

Colonel Hankey and Mr. Burnaby, who were passengers on board the Chichester, return from Chittagong to Calcutta, by land.

The unhealthiness of various parts of the Country has been noted in one or more of our late numbers; and we have now to add some further communications on this subject.

"DELHI, June 9.

"The weather continues intensely hot, and without the slightest indication of approaching rain. The mortality of this season, in this part of India, has greatly exceeded all precedent for many years past; and according to the most moderate computation, upwards of forty thousand natives have died in this city, since the month of February last. In addition to this, multitudes of men, women, and children, are flocking to this place, from the neighbouring Countries, in consequence of the scarcity of food; and of those unfortunate people, hundreds are dying of absolute want."

"BENARES, June 16.

"Sickness and mortality have been unusually prevalent at this place for some weeks past. Children particularly have suffered; they have been attacked with an epidemic disease which has proved fatal to a large proportion of them. As the sickness still continues, most of the European families, who could conveniently remove, have either gone upon the river or made a visit to Mirzapore."

By letters from Bundlecund, received since the date of our last regular number, we understand that the principal part of the Corps, lately on service in Rewah, had marched for their several destinations. A detachment of troops, however, still continue encamped in Rewah under command of Lt. Col. Burrell.

Major-General Nightingall, and Mrs. Nightingall, propose to embark for Java, about the middle of next week on board the Nearchus.

Sir William and Lady Kier, arrived on the ...th at Juggeypore, where, during their stay ... some days, they were entertained at the ...spitable mansion of the Hon. Mr. Ramsay.

The first overland mail, since the re-esta... ...ishment of this plan of communication be... ...een India and Europe, was dispatched yes... ...rday evening, from the General Post Office, ... Bombay.

We understand that the Packets to be trans... ...itted to Europe, by the Hon. Company's extra ...ips Northampton and Diana, are to be closed ... Tuesday next the 28th instant.

BENGAL HURKARU—June 26.

Thursday being the Anniversary of St. John ...e Baptist, a numerous assemblage of the Bre... ...ren, of the Ancient and Royal Craft of Free... ...asonry, breakfasted by particular invitation of ...e Right Worshipful Master, and Chapter of the ...odge True Friendship, No. 1, Bengal, at the ...ooms of Brother Moore, whence they moved ... grand procession to the old Church to attend Divine Service, and hear a Sermon preached ... the Reverend T. Thomason. This procession ...as a spectacle of no ordinary splendour and at... ...acted a numerous concourse of spectators. The ...remony was conducted with the utmost regu... ...rity, the procession entering the Church in the ...llowing order, in number one hundred and ten.

The Band of the Artillery.
Tyler with a drawn Sword.
Entered Apprentices.
Fellow Craft.
Master Masons.
The Banner, (blue embroidered)
...he Holy Bible, square and Compass, borne by a Master Mason on a Velvet Cushion.
...he former Master.
The Right Worshipful Master.
...nior Warden. Senior Warden.
Robert Tyler, M. D.
Deacons with white Wands.
The Scarlet Banner of the Holy Royal Arch Chapter.
Holy Royal Arch Companions, two and two,
...he Holy Bible, Square and Compass, borne on a Velvet Cushion.
...he Master and Officers of the Holy Royal Arch Chapter.
Three Deacons with red Wands.
...anner of the Holy Conclave (black velvet richly embroidered).
...night Templars in full dress, with drawn Swords, two and two.
Officers of the Conclave.

The Reverend Gentleman delivered his dis... ...ourse from the following text, 'And Jesus an... ...ered him, The first of all the Commandments ... Hear, O Israel; The Lord our God is one ...ord. And the second *is* like, *namely* this, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself.' xiith ...hapter of St. Mark, verses 29 and 31: From ...ach a text we need scarcely say the Brethren ...ere edified and delighted with an excellent Ser... ...mon, after which they returned in the same order.

In the evening a dinner was given at the rooms ... the Lodge 'True Friendship' to a large ...arty consisting of many sojourning Brethren, ...nd a number of the uninitiated, who in partak... ...ng of their hospitality, viewed with admiration ...e unanimity and cheerfulness which prevailed ...nder the auspices of the Right Worshipful Mas... ...er, who was ably supported by the Senior War... ...en George Wodsworth, Esq. in the Western ...hair, and Charles Blaney, Esq. in the South.

The Band of the Artillery attended during the ...past, and contributed greatly to the enjoyments ...he evening. After the grace was pronounced ...he Junior Warden, the Right Worshipful ...aster issued his orders to the West and South, ...o charge the glasses; a series of appropriate ...oasts then succeeded, the principal of which we ...ere subjoin; they were drank with enthusiasm ...nd applause. Many convivial songs were sung ...oth by Brethren and visitors a considerable por... ...ion of whom continued their libations *to a late* ...our, the visitors departing highly gratified by ...he distinguished hospitality of their kind hosts, ...or the most greatly desirous of initiation, and all ...rmly convinced, that while general benevolence ...nd brotherly love are the foundations of this in... ...stitution, *strict sobriety* and *abstinence* are not ...ecessary or essential to the qualifications re... ...quired in a *Free and Accepted Mason.*

TOASTS.

...ur beloved and venerable Sovereign—the Oldest, Greatest, and most Virtuous Monarch of the age.—His Majesty King George the Third, and the whole Craft of Masonry.—Tune—*God save the King.*

The Royal and August Patron of our Art, the Nati... ...on's hope and People's pride, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of the British Empire; and may the Loyalty and virtuous conduct of Free Masons ever cause him to remember with pleasure that he has worn an apron and handled a trowel.—*Prince of Wales March.*

The distinguished Princes of the Blood who have honoured the Ancient and Royal Craft with their countenance and patronage.—*Duke of York's March.*

His Grace John Duke of Athol, Grand Master of the Ancient York Free Masons and the Grand Lodge of England.—*Free Mason's March.*

Success and Prosperity to the Grand Lodges, and Brethren, working under their Auspices, of Scotland and Ireland.—*Auld Lang Syne.*

An Honest Man is the noblest work of God.

That Bright Luminary in the Masonic Castellation, the Earl of Moira, whose unremitted exertions for the benefit of Masonry render his name indelibly imprinted on the heart of every Brother of the Craft.—*Lord Moira's Welcome.*

That Illustrious Son of Erin and boast of *Britain*, our Noble and Gallant Brother Marquis Wellington, and the brave Bretheren and Heroes under his command.—*British Grenadier's.*

Health, Prosperity, and Happiness by every worthy Brother, wherever he may be; and may Masons of every Country be *ever* united in the ties of "*True Friendship*," *Unanimity*, and *Brotherly Love.—Free and Accepted Mason.*

That Patriotic Statesman and enlightened Scholar, the noble *Mecaenas* of the East, the Right Honourable Gilbert Lord Minto, Governor General of British India, and the Heroes who accompanied him in the memorable expedition which annexed *Java* to the British Empire.—*Conquest of Java.*

His Excellency the Commander in Chief, Sir George Nugent, and the brave protectors of *Asia*, the Indian Army.—*Fall of Paris.*

The distinguished Sons of our Country, the members of the Civil Service of the Honourable East India Company.—*Braw, Braw Lads o' Gala water.*

The Memory of the three illustrious Brethren Lord Nelson, Sir Ralph Abercromby, and Sir John Moore, and may their glorious example, animating the bosom of every Mason, tell him his life is not his *own* when his country requires it.

[*With Solemn Honours.*]

Here's a Health to those far awa'.

The Free Masons of India; and may the only desire of superiority known among them exist in the emulation of striving who best can work and be most willing to assist a worthy Brother in distress. —*Robert Adair.*

The health of our excellent and worthy Brother Sir William Keir, to whose exertions the present flourishing state of the Royal Arts in Bengal is chiefly to be attributed.—*Highland Laddie.*

The following list of Officers of the Volunteer Corps, holding Appointments at Java and the Dependencies, will be interesting to many of our readers who will rejoice to perceive, that the success of their friends has not been wholly limited to barren laurels and prize money in perspective.

Captain H. C. Garnham, 3d vol. battalion, Resident at Samarang.

Lieut. W Bidwell, ditto, ditto, Commissary at Samarang.

——— G. P. Greene, ditto ditto, Inspector of Roads.

——— G. R. Pemberton, ditto do. Secretary to the Commissioner for settling the Cadoo Territory.

Captain L. H. Davy, 4th vol. battalion, assistant to Resident at Sourabaya.

——— James Clarke, ditto ditto, Resident at Samarappe.

Lieut. Thos. Fiddes, ditto ditto, Commissiriat.

——— J. McCartney, ditto do. Resident and Collector.

Captain Collyer, 5th vol. battalion. Fort Adjutant Macasser.

Ensign T. Williams, 5th ditto ditto, assistant to Conservator of Forests.

Lieutenant J. K. Littler, 6th ditto ditto, Commissary ditto.

——— T. C. Jackson, ditto ditto, Paymaster ditto.

——— R. Seymour, ditto ditto, Commissary at Banca.

——— J. Eckford, ditto ditto, Resident at Cadoo.

——— A. A. Homer, ditto ditto, assistant to Resident at Jocjocatra.

Lieut. J. Tullock,—7th L. I. batt. assist. Sub-Treasurer, Batavia.

Captain S. Fraser,—ditto ditto, commanding Javanese corps.

Lieut. W. F. Wilson,—ditto ditto, Quarter Master ditto.

——— G. I. Hendy,—ditto ditto, adjutant ditto.

——— Jas. Pearson,—ditto ditto, adjutant Amboynese corps.

Capt. C. Harris,—Bengal Artillery, Commissary of Stores, Sourabaya.

——— S. Saw,—ditto ditto, ditto, Batavia.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon G. O. Jacob,—Superintendant of Vaccination for the Division of Batavia.

Ditto ditto, P. Mathew,—ditto ditto, for the Division of Sourabaya.

There is now every reason to expect that the future dispatch of ships for Europe, at this season will be much facilitated from the discovery of a new anchorage at Black Point near Saugor Island, from whence the roads bear S. S. W. and consequently vessels ride sheltered and in smooth water during the prevalence of Southerly Gales. The passage to this place will be through the Minto Channel, lately surveyed and buoyed off—Captain Collie, the second assistant has, we are informed, the merit of this discovery.

The Honorable Company's ship *Inglis*, will sail, for Canton in the middle of next month. By this opportunity, Colonel H. F. Calcraft, the Judge advocate General, proceeds a passenger to China, and eventually to Europe.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH,—Jan. 27.

LIBELS.

The Attorney General moved for a rule to shew cause why a criminal information should not be filed against the Editor of the Brighton newspaper, for a gross libel on Miss Somerset, daughter of Lord Charles Somerset, Lieut.-General in his Majesty's service, and Commander of the Sussex district. The tenor of the libel was, that the Editor was sorry to say, that there had been recently a faux pas in high life which had caused great misery to two noble family; that the Gentleman, who was an officer in an hussar regiment, was willing to heal the breach by legal ties; but that the Earl his father had declared, that if he presumed to marry the lady he would cut his son off with a shilling. The Attorney-General stated, that the Earl was Lord Egremont, and his son's name Wyndham. He was aware that the Court would require the affidavit of the party, denying the truth of the charge; and painful as it was to her feelings, he had an affidavit from Miss Somerset, absolutely contradicting the truth of the fact. He also knew that their Lordsips might expect a similar affidavit from Captain Wyndham; but he was sorry to say, that that Gentleman had acted unjustifiably in taking the law into his own hands; for on reading the paragraph, the Captain immediately went to the Editor of the newspaper, and inflicted summary justice upon him with a horsewhip. The Court would, therefore, see that his affidavit could not be adduced; and, however the Attor-Gen. might disapprove of the Captain's conduct as a lawyer, perhaps he might not as a man. The evidence that Miss Somerset was the person alluded to by the paragraph, was, that the Clerk of a General had called at the printer's, who asked him whether he had heard of Miss Somerset's *faux pas*; & upon the Clerk's replying in the nagative, the printer repeated the substance of the paragraph with the names at full, and grossly added, that that the lady was two months gone with child.—*Rule granted.*

Daniel Lovell, the Proprietor of the *Statesman*, was brought into Court, charged with an information for a libel on the Transport Board, contained in a pretended description given in that paper of the treatment of French Prisoners of War in this country, by the Commissioners of the Transport Board. These Commissioners, the libel stated, "had the care of providing food and clothing for the French prisoners, and through their hands also came the remittances made to them from France. These remittances the Commissioners, instead of immediately appropriating to the use of the prisoners for whom they were intended, were in the babit of withholding for indefinite periods, and employing in speculations in the funds, for their own private benefit. The poor prisoners at the different depots, they were frequently in the use of putting on what was termed half portions, thereby producing a saving, at each depot of about 300*l.* a day, which they themselves, and their employers pocketed. In this manner they defrauded the poor prisoners out of large sums, to the amount of several hundred pounds yearly." Mr. Lovell being called upon to plead Guilty or Not Guilty, he had leave to *impart* (to consider what answer he shall make) till the first day of next term.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER, Jan. 26.

CRIM. CON.

HASLAM v. BOURNE.

In this case, which was an action tried before Mr. Justice Le Blanc, at the late Lancaster Assizes, against the defendant, for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife, and a verdict found for the plaintiff, damages 500l. Mr. Raine, on a former day, obtained a Rule to shew cause why a new trial should not be granted, on the ground of the damages being excessive, and founded his application on the dissolute and abandoned conduct of the plaintiff's wife previous to her marriage.

This day Mr. Park and Mr. Topping were heard in support of the verdict, and contended, that even allowing the conduct of the woman, previous to her marriage, to have been improper, of which, however, there was no positive proof produced at the trial, yet she had been married six years, and, during that time, till seduced by the present defendant, who was her husband's landlord, she had conducted herself with the greatest propriety, and that the plaintiff and she had lived together in a state of happiness seldom exceeded. After hearing Mr. Raine and Mr. Scarlett, in support of the Rule,

The Court delivered their opinion; which was, that there being no proof of any knowledge existing in the mind of the husband of the impropriety of conduct on the part of the wife, he was entitled to recover damages. In actions of this description, the question of damages was one which it was the peculiar province of the Jury to decide on; and, unless it was apparent that the Jury had been actuated by improper motives in the verdict they had given, the Court would not interfere. In the present case, no such motive was apparent, nor did it appear that the damages were excessive. The Court, therefore, were of opinion the verdict should not be disturbed.—Rule discharged.

MADRAS BIRTH.

On the 11th Instant, the Lady of George Arbuthnot, Esq. of a Son.

MADRAS DEATHS.

At Pondicherry, on the 24th ult. the infant Son of Lieutenant H. Dixon 2d Bat. 1st Regt.

BENGAL MARRIAGE.

On Tuesday, the 22d instant, at ... the Reverend Henry Shepherd, Junior Chaplain at the Presidency, Henry Charles Bang, Esq. to Miss Sophia Moore.

BENGAL DEATHS.

On the 6th instant, at Futtighur, the Lady of Major John Anislie, of the 9th Native Infantry, and Agent for Army clothing—suddenly cut off in the prime of life, and most sincerely regretted by her Relatives and a large circle of friends.

On the 20th instant, the infant daughter of Mr. Robert Simpson.

BOMBAY DEATHS.

At this Presidency, on the Morning of Sunday the 27th Instant, Major Davies Sloane of the Bengal Establishment.

On the 19th Instant, Lieutenant J. E. Anderson of the H. C. Marine.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

On Thursday, at St. Pancras, J. F. Le Cointe, Esq. of Bernard-street, Russell-square, to Miss Williams, of Hammersmith.

On the 14th inst. at Marylebone Church, Wester Perceval, of Knightsbrook, county of Meath, Esq. to Charlotte Whilhelmina, eldest daughter of Major-General Bowkshow, of the Hon. East India Company's Service. The ceremony was attended by only the family connections, Viscountess Perceval, &c. to whose house the party retired and partook of a late breakfast, previous to their departure for the country.

On the 9th inst. at St. George's, Bloomsbury, William Jubnson, Esq. of Hunter-street North, Brunswick-square, to Miss Gellespie, daughter of the late Rev. John Gellespie, of Kells New Galloway.

On Thursday last, at the Parish Church of St. Michael in the City of Worcester, the Rev. R. T, St. Aubyn, second son of Sir John St. Aubyn, of Clowance, in the county of Cornwall, Esq. to Frances, second daughter of the Rev. John S. Fleming St. John, Prebandary of the Cathedral Church of that City.

EUROPE DEATHS.

Died on Thursday the 7th January, 1813, at Bath, Major General Agnew, to the great regret of his Family and friends, and scarcely in a less degree to the grief of his Brother Officers on the Madras Establishment.

Died at the manse of Urquhart, Ross-shire, on the 1st October, in the 84th year of his age, and 38th of his ministry, the Rev. Charles Calder, Minister of Urquhart, a man eminently devoted to his Divine Master's service. His character for piety and ministerial usefulness was extensively known and highly respected; but the hallowed influence, the "balmy fragrance," of his ministry was fully known, only where it was daily felt, throughout a populous parish, and in the hearts of a numerous congregation. His correct classical taste, refined by early assiduous study, gave a superior polish to his compositions, which were always distinguished for elegance and ingenuity; and served to recommend, to the most fastidious ear, the weighty sentiments which he drew, pure and genuine, from the sacred fountain of truth. He appeared to draw some what of a shade, at times, over his talents, by a diffidence of powers which all but himself admired; but still the serene lustre of his talents was seen to the greater advantage, by a near observer, through the veil of undissembled humility by which they were shaded and adorned. His solid and impressive addresses from the pulpit, enriched with scriptural allusion, and enforced by scriptural authority, were delivered with tender earnestness, but with the utmost simplicity of manner, without the accompaniments of a loud voice or impassioned gesture—properties which are falsely deemed necessary to attain, and sufficient to secure propularity; and they never failed to attract the attendance, fix the attention, inform the understanding, and powerfully affect the hearts of crowded auditories who hung upon his lips; while the fruits of piety, peace, charity, and humility, which followed his preaching, testified that he spoke not in vain. In his bounty to the numerous poor and sick around him, he was at once liberal and delicate. His manse was the store-house and the dispensary of the parish. His uncommon sensibility and warmth of affection made him suffer in sympathising with the sufferings of others to a degree almost peculiar to himself; but at the same time endeared him in an extraordinary measure to a circle of intimate and congenial friends; a circle which his retired manner of life and growing infirmities tendered more contracted as he advanced in years. His ordinary conversation with those friends was always edifying, often lively and even playful. It was "always with grace, seasoned with salt." He was never ashamed of the Gospel of Christ, of his service, his cause, his people, or "his reproach," and when called to bear his cross, he gloried in the burden. He was removed from a most attached and beloved people by a short, and severe illness, which he bore with the most ... placid, and thankful frame of mind; continuing to the last moment, "strong in the faith, rejoicing in hope, patient in tribulation, instant in prayer, giving glory to God.

At Rio Janeiro, on the 21st of September, 1812, Mr. James Stewart.

At Lauriston Edinburgh, on the 19th instant, David Brown, Esq. formerly of St. Petersburgh.

On Wednesday, at Chandos-house, the Illustrious Anna Eliza, Duches of Chandos, relict of James, the last Duke of Chandos, and mother to Countess Temple.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1813.

LONDON,—JANUARY 21, 1813.

James Carman, Seaman, of H. M. Ship Ulysses, was tried by a Court-Martial on Thursday for attempting to desert, and endeavouring to bribe the Centinel on duty to let him steal the boat for that purpose.—The charge being in part proved, he was sentenced to receive 300 lashes round the Fleet.—In his defence, he made an attempt to prove himself an American subject; with which purpose he produced a Certificate, which was intended to shew that he had served in the American frigate Constitution, under Commodore Rodgers—and signed by that Officer in 1803—But, the paper on which it was written being examined, it appeared not to have been made until this year 1807.—He also, with the same view, produced a letter, purporting to have been made until the year 1807.—He also, with the same view, produced a letter, purporting to have been written to him by his Father, dated in America in 1801; but the water-mark of this sheet proved it was not made before the year 18[illegible].—Admiral Hargood, President.

Orders have been issued from the Horse Guards this week for the reinforcements of the regiments on service to proceed for embarkation from the different regimental depots.

Detachments from the 2d battalion of the 51st in Ireland, and from the 94th in Scotland, are on their march for embarkation.

The 29th regiment, 800 strong, has called in its detached parties, and will proceed from Windsor forth-with to embark for foreign service.

LONDON,—JANUARY 22, 1813.

The Madagascar frigate has undergone a thorough repair for Commission. She will be taken out of the Basin in a few days.

Captain Cuming is appointed to the Royal George: Captain Mainwaring, Edinburgh; Captain R. O'Brien, Doris; Captain J. Gourly, ~~to the Impress at Aberdeen; Captain R. Wales,~~ to the Epervier; Lieutenant F. E. Loch, acting in the Rover, to the rank of Commander; Lieutenant T. Style, to be Pendant Lieutenant to Commodore Hotham; Lieutenant G. P. Hames, to the Royal Oak; Lieutenant Rice, Vengeur Messrs. H. Collins, Vigo; H. Smithwick, Ringdove; and H. Love, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenants.

Mr. Isaac Kyal is appointed Surgeon of the Prison Hospital at Forton.—Mr. Burnett retains his situation as Surgeon of the Galatea.

By an Order of Government, no Foreigner is to be permitted to reside at any of the Sea Ports without a license.

A number of forged Bank of England Notes has been lately put into circulation in this neighbourhood, by the following stratagem, the dissemination of which will induce caution to shopkeepers. A tall man man walks the streets in the evenings, and, whenever he sees an opportunity, stops some boy, to whom he promises a trifling reward, if he will go into a shop and purchase him an article, explaining to him, that his fear of being impressed if he is seen in a public shop induces him to ask the favour. He then furnishes him with a 5*l.* note to make the purchase; and in many instances he has obtained upwards of 4*l.* change, besides the articles. If he observes any person come out of the shop with the boy, he makes off; or if the boy is detained any length of time, his suspicions are awakened, and he does not for wait for his return.

A CONSCIENTIOUS ROBBER.—Mr. Hudson Scott, of Caldbeck, in Cumberland, was lately robbed on his return home in the evening, of several Bank-notes, &c.—Mr. Scott, last week received most of his papers, with a promissory note, to a considerable amount, enclosed in a letter, with the following laconic Address:—"When you receive this, you must give information where the rest may be left."—[Meaning some account-books and other articles too bulky [illegible] conveyed through the medium of the Post.]

LONDON,—JANUARY 23.

General Hope and Colonel Lowe embarked on board the Daphne frigate, for the Baltic, on Thursday. The 200,000*l.* granted by Parliament for the relief of the Russian sufferers, goes by the same frigate: it is all in specie.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

Lord WELLINGTON'S journey to Cadiz we learn had for its object the proposing to the Regency a plan to increase the efficiency of the Spanish forces, and give full scope to the Military operations of the allies at the opening of the ensuing campaign. To this end the Marquis recommended that the nation should be divided into four departments, and that at the head of each should be placed a Captain and Intendant-General, of his Lordship's appointment. The latter would be required to receive all monies ordered to be raised by Government for the maintenance of the Spanish armies, the organization of which was to be completed under the direction of his Lordship, who agree to pay over all balances there might be on hand, at the end of the year, to the Government.

The plan was sent to the Regency in the shape of a memorial, accompanied with such observations as his Lordship deemed expedient to make on the occasion. It was rejected, without the substitution of any other in its stead; the Regency declaring, that to accede to the wishes of his Lordship, would be incompatible with the Spanish Constitution.

If we may judge from the tone of the Spanish Journals published at Cadiz, this plan of Lord WELLINGTON'S had not only been rejected by the Regency, but has also been held up to the people as a plan disgraceful for his Lordship to have proposed. Read the observations of these grateful Spaniards, extracted from one of their popular Newspapers:—

"Let us not deceive ourselves. Spaniards do not pour forth their blood only to avoid slavery under NAPOLEON; they shed it to extricate themselves *from tyranny in every form its Proteus character may assume.* They permit it to flow to become free and independent, and to retrieve themselves from all authority which is inconsistent with the liberty they seek, they admire, they adore. An act of this kind must obscure the rays of glory by which the actions of Lord WELLINGTON are illumined, and *must disgrace him* in the eyes of his countrymen, who have not lent him their aid only to lead us to the precipice of slavery. In truth, whatever may have been the extent of his services on our behalf, they are nothing, when weighed against the mischief that would result from the adoption of so fatal a project. If he be indeed the author of it, the sole means he has of redeeming his character, is by withdrawing it, and confessing openly his utter ignorance of our institutions. The ready acknowledgment of error is degrading to no one, and is the uniform practice of every man who unites integrity of heart with intelligence of mind."

Such is the confidence which the Spaniards repose in a nation which has expended millions, and sacrificed the lives of thousands of its bravest sons, in their defence. We have for a long time been convinced that we cannot render permanent assistance to this people: they will not receive it at our hands. *After* all the suffering our army has undergone in fighting their battles, they still suspect us of interested motives. We have never forgotten the loss of the Spaniards in the battle of Salamanca—a battle fought on Spanish ground, and for a Spanish object—*two killed* and *four wounded!* And this is called by the Spanish writer we have quoted, "pouring forth their blood to avoid slavery." Had England not poured forth her blood in somewhat greater profusion, no plans would have been necessary to have supported the cause of Spain, for she would no longer have possessed a cause worth fighting for.

The *Courier*, in a long and fulsome article in praise of the PRINCE REGENT,—(why will these sickening adulators persist in *their enmity* to his Royal Highness?—has contradicted, from authority, the paragraphs in the papers of last week, which asserted that the late changes in the Houshold of the Princess CHARLOTTE of WALES were to be ascribed to an intention of bringing her out into public life. It may be recollected these paragraphs stated that her Royal Highness was to be introduced to the QUEEN at the next Court, by *her Royal Mother.* This is now officially contradicted. In this contradiction we believe much more is meant than meets the eye or the ear. A mine is about being sprung which will astonish the public, and which will fully justify *the Court Prints* in insisting that the Princess CHARLOTTE is only the *Heiress presumptive* to the Crown, and on that account not yet entitled to an establishment. We, however, learn, that a *countermine* is preparing in the shape of *a book*—"THE BOOK"—that very book originally written by a deceased Statesman, in defence of the Princess of WALES, and for the suppression of which that pure, honest, and disinterested person, expended immense sums, when, for the attainment of power, he betrayed the dearest interests of his confiding benefactress.—This counter-mine, we think, will ring such a knell in certain ears, that whatever promises of support they may have given—however they may have boasted of their ability to accomplish their master's wishes in the affair—they will sooner give up their darling places than dare to introduce them into Parliament.

It is very generally believed, that the *Austrian* Prince Stahremberg is about to pay a visit to this country: it is even said a house has been taken for him.

The Paris Papers received last week are very guarded respecting the events in the North. They allude to places as positions of the Grand Army, of which the Russians have been for some time in possession.

The Royal family, we understand, were so highly gratified by Mrs. Siddon's Readings, that she was requested to repeat them last Sunday evening. The subjects were sublime, moral, and suitable to the day. The Countess Dowager of Harcourt was desired by her Majesty to present Mrs. Siddons with a magnificent gold chain, with the appendage of Maltese Cross, in testimony of the pleasure which she had afforded to her illustrious auditors.

Many hundred cards have been issued for the Grand Fete at Charlton House, on Friday the 5th of next month. We have no objection, generally speaking, to a little gaiety in the Court, but in times like the present, in the midst of a burthensome war, and surrounded by a starving population, it is impolitic to rouse the feelings of the poor by a display of unnecessary magnificence. How many thousands of poor families might be fed and sheltered for months with the money which will be expended in this Royal entertainment!

Fast-day is fixed for Wednesday, the 24th day of February, throughout England, Wales and Ireland; and on Thursday the 25th of the same month, throughout Scotland.

The *small new house*, in Pall-mall, next door but one to what was Mrs. Fitzherbert's, was last week sold by auction for 8000*l.* with a *rent* of near 300*l.* a-year. This is an astonishing price: yet what is more astonishing, there had been an offer, near double that sum! for the term is but for 17 or 18 years. Lord Lowther is the present buyer. The House formerly was Gen. Halse's.

Lord Tyrconnel, who has fallen among the victims of the war, was a young Nobleman, of interesting appearance, and more interesting manners. His father (who was the possessor of Clermont, in Surrey) left no other son, we think; and so the title is extinct.

A Gentleman who left Berlin on the 2d instant, states, that French Officers of the highest rank were daily coming into that city; and such was their altered tone and condition, that he himself saw them lying by dozens on bed of straw, some sick and others wounded. The Sound was frozen over, and sledges passed and re-passed between Landscrona and Copenhagen.—General Safrazin had been ordered to leave Sweden.

Advices by the last Mail from Gottenburgh mention, that the streets of Berlin had been placarded with witticisms barlesques of the French fugitives; and advertisements were posted up, offering rewards for the discovery of the Grand Army. The King of Prussia had ineffectually endeavoured to restore order, and had subsequently withdrawn, as was conjectured, to the frontiers of France.

Private accounts from the coast inform us that a plan had been adopted by the French Government, to obtain a return of all the horses kept in the kingdom, previous to a call upon the people to give up a portion for the benefit of the State.

Count Wittgenstein, we are told from St. Petersburgh, is the protege of the sister of the Emperor. Her Highness, learning that he was an Officer of great merit, but poor, with a wife and four children, obtained rank for him in the Russian service; of this patronage the General has well proved himself worthy.

The Swedish expidition is said to be again preparing. Magazines are collecting, and large ships are detained for the transport of the troops.

The French Government is said to have called upon the King of Denmark to send the whole of his forces to join the French in actual service. It is also said to be in order to prevent their doing so, that the Swedes are renewing the appearance of their expedition.

At the Mansion-House, on Thursday last, a *sensible* advocate of the East India Company (a Mr. Davies) adduced a most forcible argument in favor of the continuance of their monopoly—"The danger of those who navigated the ships to India becoming settlers in that country, the consequence of which would be, that Asiatics must be employed to navigate the vessels home to this country, who will intermix with the females here, and *thus the Old English breed would become degenerate.*"—In their distribution of rewards to their zealous defenders, we hope the Company will not forget Mr. Davies.

Nothing can be a greater proof, that the partizans of the East India Company, are themselves convinced of the weakness of the ground they stand upon, than their constant refusal to listen to any discussion at the public meetings they have called. At the India House, Mr. Hume, who *presumed* to speak against the monopoly was attempted to be brow-beat and coughed down, and the same *arguments* were made use of against Mr. Waithman, at the Mansion House, on Thursday last. It is a sure sign of a bad cause, when men are resolved on hearing only one side of the question.

LONDON,—JANUARY 24, 1813.

THE EAST INDIA MONOPOLY.

"They tell us, too, that there will be no increase of trade: why, Sir, there will be more trade to the Western Coast of South America, which is now shut by their monopoly, than is now carried on to *all* the countries of the East.—Is it not true that our exports to the settlements of Buenos Ayres, and Rio Janeiro, amounted in the last year to four millions sterling? What will our exports amount to, when Chili and Peru are opened?—and yet Chili and Peru, and fifty other nations and empires, are now shut by the East India Company!!"—*Mr.* ATTWOOD'S *speech against monopoly.*

AMID the din of war and the interesting concerns of foreign states, the domestic policy of Great Britain, at this moment, presents an object of superior importance to the events of the one, or the conclusive changes of the other. We allude to the question of the renewal of the East India Company's monopoly by Charter. In THE NEWS of the 10th inst. we briefly remarked on some of the objections which he urged against the admission of the outports to a participation of their Indian trade. We shall now state a few more of the arguments brought forward by their partizans, which appear to us to stand on equally as strong grounds, and to be entitled to about as much attention as those we have already mentioned.

In the year 1793, when the Company obtained their present Charter, they were compelled to submit to allow the private merchants, residing in any part of the kingdom, a certain quantity of tonnage on board their ships, for the purpose of exporting to the East Indies such articles as they conceived might there have a ready and profitable sale. Here then was a partial opening of the trade—for, prior to the Act of 1793, no private person whatever could legally send a dozen of knives for sale to any part of our Indian dominions.—This concession, however, forms one of the Company's strongest arguments against the proposed extension of the trade. They say to the out-port merchants:—"Even this opportunity of trading to India, small as it was, you have never availed yourselves of;—you have never in any one year shipped to the amount of one-third of the tonnage we had provided for you, and which we have been at all times ready to allow you.—Why, then, do you desire more, when you have constantly proved yourselves unable to occupy that which you have now in your possession?"—The answer of the outports to this argument is briefly this:—"We desire to be our own merchants—to be permitted to conduct our own trade—to ship when we please, or when we have an opportunity, and to select those articles, and those places to trade to, which in our judgment we conceive likely to turn out profitable speculations." The outport merchants do not, however, content themselves with making these claims—They do more—they roundly accuse the Company of having scandalously abused the trust of conducting the private trade, which the Parliament of 1793 confided to them. "Why" (said Mr. ATTWOOD, one of the most strenuous advocates for the rights of the outports, when addressing the Chairman of a late meeting in Birmingham), "Why should I enter into particulars? Sir, if you would send an agent, or go yourself to the East, you must obtain a *license from the Court of Directors.* Sir, if you would ship goods to the East, you must apply to the Court of Directors in *August* for the tonnage which you may want in the *March* following!! If you receive goods from the East, these goods must be carried in the *Company's ships,* deposited in the *Company's Warehouses!!* and *sold* just at the *time* as may suit the interests or caprice of the Court of Directors!!! You know yourself, Sir, an instance wherein a private merchant was *compelled* to keep 10,000*l.* worth of East India goods in the warehouses of the Company, full eight months before he was allowed to sell them!!—But it is ridiculous to enumerate cases of this nature—it is sufficient to assert, that the difficulties of entering into the Eastern trade are so great, that it is not possible to enter into it all; and if you should happen to find yourself engaged in it, by any strange concourse of circumstances, it is not possible that you should be able to carry it on!"

If we are to believe this statement,—and we can find no reason for doubt,—It is no wonder.—It is no wonder the private merchant has never availed himself of the partial permission to export, granted by the Act of 1793. The fact appears to be, that the Legislature intended that permission *for his advantage,* but the Company having had the address to get the management of it into their own hands, have invariably so acted as to prevent the merchant from reaping the smallest benefit from that which was originally meant as an important boon.

Another argument urged by the Company is, the large sums they have expended in ships, buildings, and in commodities—all on the faith, or more properly speaking, on the expectation of a renewal of their Charter. This reasoning very much resembles that of a man who, one year before the expiration of his lease, without any previous agreement, expends some thousands on the repairs of his house, and then urges those repairs to his landlord as grounds for the renewal of his lease on the former conditions. A man would be looked upon as a fool to make use of such reasoning in common life; and we see no cause to except the members of the East India Company, who would so argue from a similar appellation. If, however, the most constant and the meanest servility to Ministers, in every thing that concerned the people at large, but which did not affect their darling monopoly, may be cited as grounds for the expectations of the East India Directors, we must allow them to be so far justified in risking the sums they have recently expended in their different establishments. They will, however, find many instances in history, where Ministers have availed themselves of the services of interested men,—whose reward has ultimately been contempt and desertion.

There is, however, another objection which the Company have urged, and which, being peculiarly suited to the meridian of London, has there had a considerable effect—the injury which the sharing the Indian trade with the outports must inflict on the merchants on the metropolis—and through them on the inhabitants generally. This has been painted in the strongest colours, through the medium of public meetings, pamphlets, advertisements, &c. &c. by all which the idea is endeavoured to be inculcated, that the continuing of the East India monopoly is positively necessary to the very existence of the metropolis. Of all the reasons brought forward by the Company, this, we think, is the most futile and insignificant. It is well kown that in the reign of JAMES I. the whole commerce of England was *confined to the part of London, by Monopolies and exclusive Companies,* and yet that commerce was *nothing,* and London itself was little better than a village; but no sooner were these *odious* Monopoly destroyed, than the commerce of England increased a thousand fold, and *London itself,* instead of being injured by the rivalship of the outports suddenly grew up into a mighty city, and has now evidently derived more advantages from the DESTRUCTION OF ITS OWN MONOPOLIES THAN EVEN THE OUTPORTS THEMSELVES. London indeed must benefit from the destruction of the East India Monopoly in a superior degree to the rest of the nation.

We have heard, and heard it with much concern, that the question of the policy of renewing this monopoly of the East India Company is, in the ensuing Session of Parliament, to be considered as *a party question,* and as such to be supported or opposed by Ministers and their opponents, in the same manner as any other political measure. Thus, if the Ministers persist in condemning the monopoly, the modern Whigs (not the real Whigs) are to support it, and *vice versa.* The readers of this Journal, we imagine, will never accuse us of partiality to the present set of Ministers. As a body, we hold them in utter contempt. We see among them the proposer of a march to Paris—and the author of the destructive expedition to Walcheren. To a man, the advocates of intolerance and the enemies of reform. But good sometimes springs out of evil, and we should not refuse a benefit because proceeding from a source from whence we never expected one. In our opposition to the REGENT'S Ministers, we never professed to act on any system. It is the measures, not the men, to which we have directed our attention, and we should be as well pleased to owe the blessings of reform to Lord LIVERPOOL and

Company, as to Mr. Whitbread or Sir Francis Burdett. If, therefore, the *modern Whigs*, as they are called, intend to support the East India Company's monopoly, merely because it is to be opposed by Ministers, we think they will do more to injure themselves in the opinion of the public than any thing they have yet done. We have always maintained that Ministers are indebted to them for their situations; for had they not deserted the people when in office, the people would never have deserted them. Public confidence, when once broken, is not easily restored. Let them, therefore, beware of a second desertion. Their political ruin will then be complete.

RUSSIA.

[*From the Petersburgh Gazette, of December* 11.]

The progress of the Russian army in the pursuit of the enemy becomes every hour more rapid and remarkable. Every step it advances is a victory, and destructive to the enemy of our native country, to the enemy of Europe. Russia now presents a grand and interesting spectacle to the rest of the world, and we can boldly assert, that all nations, not even excepting those unhappy slaves of despotism, who through pusillanimity and weakness have been armed against her, await her victories, in hopes through them of obtaining peace and happiness. On one side we see a valiant army whose regiments are not broken, and whose warriors are animated with an elevated feeling of vengeance for their homes, for the plundering of their paternal towns and villages. Vengeance! Humanity! Glory! inspires them; they know no weakness; feel no sufferings, and although in their rapid pursuit of an enemy, they may at times be exposed to some unavoidable wants—they bear them with courage, because they see victory before them. On the other side appear the ruins of an immense army, in which numerous foreign nations were united together to destroy a powerful nation in the bosom of its native country—they were encouraged by a view of the result, but this result was deceptive. One single heavy blow threw this immense host into confusion; they fly, pursued by fear and terror; they are followed by hunger, having no food; they are in despair; forced to eat dead horses—forced to do what their polished cotemporaries can scarcely believe—*feed upon the bodies of their own dead brethren.* The roads by which they fondly dreamt to retire in triumph, laden with booty, are covered with their dead bodies—their sick and wounded are thrown aside by them on their march, and left a prey to famine and the cold—all these unfortunates, condemned to perish far from their own countries, curse in different languages, ambition, is the cause of their destruction—and those who still remain under the colours of the broken legions, follow them without courage—without hope. Worn out with sufferings, they have lost all confidence in Fortune and in their Generals. Their cannon are taken by hundreds; they themselves surrender in whole detachments. At the first shot they either throw away their arms or fight out of mere desperation. Such is the condition of the two armies which are now to decide the fate of many nations.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm, Jan. 10.—It is said that Gen. Wittgenstein had arrived at Tilsit, and that several Russian corps were upon the alert on the Niemen. Macdonald is reported to be cut off.

Gottenburgh, Jan 2.—Letters received from Hamburgh state, that the King of Prussia is to go to Breslau with 5,000 troops, and that the Russians are expected at Berlin.

Murat is said to have arrived at Elbing, with the Grand Army, consisting of 13,000 men.

Jan. 12.—The Emperor of Russia has ordered a levy of 300,000 men, to be completed in one month, the half of them is to be at the disposal of a foreign Power.

Gottenburgh, Jan. 16.—We have just received intelligence, that Macdonald has followed the example of his Master, and taken himself off from his army.

He travelled as a Jew merchant, or rather as a pedlar.

It is also positively said, that Konisberg is in possession of the Russians.

There has been a riot at the Theatre at Berlin. The people cried out, "*Long live the Emperor of Russia.*" The King, who was present, ordered silence, but in vain.

Report also says, that the mob have been fighting in the streets with the French soldiers, and a number have been killed in the city, as well as in the country, by the peasantry.

General D'Yorck has concluded an armistice with the Russians, and agreed that the Prussian troops shall not serve during the war.

Letters of the 4th, from Konigsberg, by way of Riegenwald, state, that the Russians were expected there on the 7th at latest, and were looked for with the greatest impatience.

The King of Naples, with the wreck of the army, is at Wilna, on the Pregel, to which place he has drawn the whole of the garrison of Dantzic, excepting 3000 men; and it is thought he intends giving battle to the Russians, without cavalry or artillery.

It is said the Emperor Alexander has issued a Proclamation, in which he calls himself King of Poland, and Protector of the States of Prussia.

P. S.—Persons who left Berlin on the 5th state, that they were present in the Theatre when the cry of—"*Long live the Emperor Alexander,*" was vociferated with an enthusiasm which could not be checked by the disapprobation manifested by the King of Prussia.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen, Jan. 2.—We have accounts here that the Austrian corps is hastening back to Austrian Galicia. It is supposed Macdonald will not be able to effect his retreat from Courland. By intelligence from Russia, we are informed, that Wittgenstein was manœuvring to cut off Macdonald, and that he had already made 12,000 prisoners.

Jan. 10.—We are here without any positive intelligence respecting the Grand Army; but if we may credit reports from Posen, of the 18th ult, it was completely destroyed in a general battle, fought on the 19th Dec. with the Russians near Kownow, when as it is said, all the magazines were burned, Victor's corps, with himself, capitulated; also Macdonald, together with all the Prussians, and many Generals.

The same report states, that many Generals of the first note have passed through Posen and the neighbouring towns, alone and *incognito*, upon post horses; among others, Bassona, Lefebre, Murat, &c. Two Polish Generals of rank were wounded; and, in short represents the estimated loss of the Grand Army at 30,000 men, 165 pieces of cannon, all their cavalry, baggage, &c. and adds, that after the battle no such army any longer existed, as the soldiers refused to fight any longer; some Officers only attempting to escape. Tilsit, with its magazines, which were saved from the flames, were taken.

PRUSSIA.

Memel, Jan. 2.—The Russians have taken possession of this place in an amicable way. They were received with open arms by the military, and inhabitants of every denomination. The Russians were, on the 31st ult. within twelve German miles of Konigsberg, and are, no doubt, are now, in possession of that important garrison. The remains of the French army are flying in all directions before the victorious Russians. They are reduced to such an extremity of suffering, as to be literally dying by hundreds.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN AT PETERSBURGH, DATED DEC. 7.

"The campaign has been carried on with unexampled resolution by the Russians, which, together with the desolation that always marks the path of a retreating army, has given the war features of unusual ferocity. As an instance, I need only relate what General Winzingerode declares, 'from Moscow to Smolensk I travelled a prisoner, and I firmly believe that not less than 60,000 dead bodies are lying on the road.'

"Bonaparte, in his presence, charged the gens d'armes, who escorted Winzingerode, to shoot him if there was any danger of his being recaptured. The Cossacks, however, were too quick for their obedience.

"A fund is established, under the patronage of the Empress, for the relief the sufferers by the war, especially for the late poor inhabitants of Moscow, whom the destruction of that city has beggared. The Emperor has given 50,000, and the Empress 25,000 roubles. The poor peasants themselves manifest their sympathy towards the sufferers by their small donations; many of them amount to no more than five copecks (about three farthings); but, as their good Patroness says, 'this is more to them than thousands to us.' She is most universally and most enthusiastically beloved. The common people call her 'our good and beautiful Empress,' and both these epithets most justly belong to her."

LONDON, *JANUARY* 25, 1813.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

"I can, however, have no difficulty in acquainting you, that the claims of the Merchants connected with the outports have not been brought before Government by written documents, that they have been urged and discussed at personal conferences with individuals interested in their success, and that you have already been informed of the grounds upon which they were supported; but that it does not appear to his Majesty's Government, *that you can be warranted in expecting that they should give a more particular account of the arguments adduced at these conferences.*

"I may add, however, that as the Merchants and Manufactures connected with the out-post, considering themselves entitled at the expiration of the Charter of the East India Company, to carry on that trade from which they had been excluded for a limited time, had entered into a statement of their case by Petitions presented to Parliament in the course of the last Session, you may obtain from those records that further information which you appear desirous to possess.

"With regard to those point to which you have alluded as requiring particular regulation, the Ministers of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent having signified to you, that consistently with their sense of public duty, *they can submit no arrangement to Parliament that does not include an extension of the Import Trade;* and the Court of Directors having, with the knowledge of their opinions upon that point, by their Resolution of the 18th ult. declined to recommend to the Court of Proprietors to agree to such an extension, it would seem premature to enter into details until that question shall have been finally determined.

"You are apprized of the disposition of his Majesty's Government to adhere to the present system of Administration in India; and I am not aware, that if circumstances should admit of its continuance, it would be necessary to propose any material alteration in the existing provisions for carrying it into execution, except such as may arise from the opinion of the trade."——*Extract of a letter from the Earl of* Buckinghamshire *to the Chairman of the East India Company, dated January* 4, 1813.

The negotiation which has so long subsisted between his Majesty's Ministers and the Directors of the East India Company relative to the renewal of their Charter, appears, by the tenor of Lord Buckinghamshire's letter,—an extract of which we have given above,—to be considered as terminated. The point on which the two parties have spilt is, the proposed extension of the trade to India to a few of the principal outports.—The Company desiring to have it confined, as heretofore, to the Port of London—the Ministry wishing that Bristol, Liverpool, Hull, Glasgow, Dublin and Cork, should each have a portion. As the policy of thus partially throwing open the trade to the East Indies, may be said, either directly, or indirectly, to concern all, we shall concisely state the arguments urged by the Company against it.

Every one acquainted with the peculiar tenets of the Indian Mythology, & the great influence which the priests in all nations possess over the minds of an ignorant and superstitious people, must be well aware of the delicacy and forbearance which should be made use of, in commercial transactions with the inhabitants of Hindostan. A disregard of the religious prejudices of such a bigotted race, might endanger the very existence of our empire. The East India Company, therefore, with a respect founded on wisdom, have ever discountenanced the least attempts to hurt the feelings, or alter the faith of the passive, humble followers of the 'Hindu doctrine.' This forms the ground of one of the Company's objections, to the laying open of the Indian trade. They say, if this takes place, it will be impossible to retain that check over individuals, which at present enable the Company to enforce a due regard to the religious principles of the Hindostans; and that the least deviation in this particular, might lead to a subversion of the entire frame of our Indian Government. The argument is plausible, and we are glad to find any set of men desirous of upholding that attention to religious feelings, which is due towards even the most ignorant; but we think, in addressing this argument to a Cabinet which is now moving heaven and earth, to oppose the claims of the Irish Catholic, the East India Directors have shewn very little judgment. The objection, is nevertheless, a very formidable one; and we hope, when the business comes before Parliament, it will meet with due consideration.

The next ground the Company take is,—"that the granting of this privilege to the outports, would increase the spirit of rash speculation from Great Britain and Ireland, to the ruin of numbers of industrious families." There is no doubt, that in the commencement of every new trade, experience must be purchased, and too often it is bought at a very dear rate. The rage of adventure to that precious gold mine *Buenos Ayres*, must be fresh in the recollection of our readers. Every excess of this kind, however, brings its own antidote, and it would be ridiculous to refrain from a general and positive good, because likely to be attended with partial or individual evil.

The next point of objection adduced by the Company is—the increased facilities which must be afforded to smuggling by the extension of the Indian trade to the outports. "If," says one of the Directors, (Mr. Robert Thornton) "this encroachment on the Company were to take place, all your ships will be henceforth either revenue cutters or smugglers: you will have colonies, but in consequence of your colonization you will soon lose your territories; and your commerce will be altogether illicit."

This argument appears to have made very little impression on his Majesty's Ministers, and we must say we think it not entitled to much. From the proximity of the opposite coast to the port of London, it is more favourably situated for the purposes of smuggling than any port in the United Kingdom: and if measures can be adopted to prevent it there, we are convinced much less severe ones would be effectual to prevent it at any of the ports to which the trade is proposed to be extended.

The above are the main points urged by the Director of the East India Company to induce Ministers to consent to confine the trade of India to the port of London, as heretofore.—They have, however, brought forward a subject in the shape of an objection of a minor nature—the difficulty of providing for the Lascars, whom individuals may bring over in private ships; and they have also made a feeble endeavour to interest the feelings of the public by a pompous statement of the wages they pay weekly; and of the numbers of families supported by their immense establishments. In reply to the first, it has been answered that *depots* may easily be formed for the Lascars, at each of the ports to which the trade is to be extended, upon the same principles as that in the neighbourhood of London; and as to the possible reduction of the Company's Establishments, in consequence of throwing open the trade—the answer is;—if it occurs, it can only be a partial evil, which will be amply compensated, by the general good diffused throughout the country by the extension.

The question of the policy of this measure is of so highly important a nature, and involves points so vitally interesting to every subject of the United Kingdom, that it would be most presumptuous in any one, in the present stage of its discussion, to give a decisive opinion upon it. In an abstract point of view, it must be admitted it appears most unjust that the Merchants of one particular port should engross a trade which, by a natural right, belongs to all. The Merchants of the different towns to which it is intended to extend the trade, have equal claims to the attention of the Government as those of the City of London. They also urge the great increase of capital which they are able to employ in it—the competition which will be excited—and the great enlargement of the revenue, which must result from this competition. They repel with contempt the imputation of being prone to rash adventures—and contend that their mercantile experience renders them as able profitably to carry on the trade to India as the Merchants of the metropolis.—With respect to the idea held forth by the Directors that they will find it a losing trade, they very naturally entertain doubts. They say—if the trade is of so unimportant or injurious a nature as you represent, why are you making such strenuous exertions to keep it to yourselves?—The Directors, we believe, will find it difficult to answer this question. On the whole, we are inclined to think Ministers stand on popular grounds in thus advocating the rights of the Merchants of the outports. From their timid, vacillating mode of conducting the public business, it was scarcely to be expected they would dare to encounter the Asiatic Monarchy of Leadenhall-street: and indeed it still remains to be proved whether the bullying threatening aspect put on by these Eastern Despots, will not have the effect to frightening them from the position they have taken. A choice of evils alone presents itself—either to be left in a minority by the desertation of their country friends—or boldly to set at defiance the menaced hostilities of the Indian host. Appearance at present are much in favour of the adoption of the latter scheme:—and we hope Ministers will not be deterred from effecting what may prove a public good by any fears arising from the misrepresentations of interested men.

THE NEWS.

LONDON, JANUARY 26, 1813.

The official account of the capture of the Macedonian, of 38 guns, Captain Carden, by the American frigate United States, Commodore Decatur, will be found in the Gazette of Tuesday night last. Much controversy has appeared in the public papers respecting the portion of blame to be attached to Ministers for the loss of this vessel, and for that of the Guerriere. It cannot we think be denied that they have been ultimately the cause of these disgraces befalling the British flag. Their hired Scribes, The Courier and Morning Post, say, how can they be reasonably censured for the loss of vessels which contended against such immense odds. Why, for sending them where there was not only a possibility but a probability they might be compelled to contend against them. It is nonsense for men who have the whole navy of Great Britain at their disposal to shelter themselves under the pitiful subterfuge of the superior size or weight of metal in the American frigates. Their size and number of guns were well known—their vessels were not constructed in a nutshell,—and now for the first time sent into the world—every thing belonging to them was notorious to the most ignorant midshipmen in our navy. To Ministers then should be ascribed the loss of our frigates, for it was their duty to have been prepared with such a force at the commencement of the war, as should have swept the American flag from the seas. These captures, however, we hope, will not be without their salutary effects. They will tend to dispel that presumption which, by leading us to [illegible] an enemy, too often puts it into his power to pu[illegible] for our rashness. We well recollect how much th[illegible] vado of Captain Dacre, sailing to and fro alo[illegible] American coast, with the name "Guerriere" in large characters on his main top-sail, was appl[illegible] by the Ministeral prints. They cannot say he w[illegible] norant of the size of the American frigates; yet [illegible] he was taken by one of them—their superiority [illegible] and guns was cited as an excuse for his capture. [illegible] however, has not been the first time the Ame[illegible] have been indebted for their successes to a contem[illegible] casioned by a too presumptuous idea of their wea[illegible] —we hope it will be the last.

The Moniteur of the 28th mentions that the Em[illegible] and Empress were at the opera the preceding [illegible] the house was full. Their Majesty's were receiv[illegible] the most lively acclamations.

His Majesty this morning visited the hall of Ex[illegible] tion—it was a day on which the Museum was op[illegible] the Public. Measures were taken in order that [illegible] Majesty and his suite should be alone, but his Ma[illegible] ordered all the doors to be opened, and went ove[illegible] Hall, and different galleries, in the midst of the cr[illegible] of spectators which pressed round his person.—(*Mon[illegible] Dec.* 29.

There is to be another change in the Governme[illegible] Spain. The Cardinal of Bourbon is to be Sole Reg[illegible] Arguelles, it is said, is to be the Minister of Fina[illegible] We have not heard by what influence those changes [illegible] to take place.

We are concerned to find, by every account recei[illegible] from the West Indies, the American privateers are [illegible] enabled to range unmolested, and commit their dep[illegible] dations on our trade.

The American papers, received last week, commu[illegible] cate Captain Rodger's official report of the capture [illegible] the Swallow packet, with 200,000 dollars on boa[illegible] Do our Ministers consider, that by their supineness [illegible] having permitted captures such a these, they may ha[illegible] involved very respectable British merchants in comme[illegible] cial distresses of the severest kind? According to ca[illegible] culations in the American Papers, the American Shi[illegible] of War and Privateers had captured, up to the 15th [illegible] 216 British Vessels, carrying altogether 574 guns, a[illegible] manned with 3,106 men:—among these are two Briti[illegible] Frigates!!

The following is an Extract of a Private Letter fro[illegible] Paris:—

"Paris, Dec. 22, 1812.—The Emperor cor[illegible] much indisposed, but has not relaxed in his usual atte[illegible] tion to business. His conferences with the Ministe[illegible] and more particularly with the Austrian Ambassado[illegible] are very frequent. No less than seventeen courie[illegible] have been dispatched, since last Saturday, to Vienn[illegible] Berlin, Dresden, Stutgardt, and other parts of German[illegible] Yesterday our politicians were surprised by the arriv[illegible] of an Austrian Officer with dispatches from the Empe[illegible] ror Francis; he is stated to be Baron Darnbach, Major General of Cavalry, and to have been the bearer of a letter to Napoleon, written by the Emperor Francis himself.

"The speculations here with regard to the opening of negociations for a general peace, are very ardent. They have been evidently produced by the fate of the campaign in Russia, of which, however, I must say nothing—but they have caused no material rise in the Funds. Notwithstanding this pacific disposition, we understand that the troops of the line quartered in the interior have been ordered to march in the direction of Strasburgh; and that there is to be a grand winter encampment before the end of next month, between that place and Mentz."

No servants of the Roman Catholic Religion will, we understand, be henceforth employed in a certain high quarter. All persons of that description have received notice to this effect. We presume, however, that by changing their religion, they may be enabled to keep their places.

An elegant robe of Genoa velvet, of the value of 2,000 guineas, of the richest pattern, superbly trimmed with gold lace, and tastefully embroidered *a la Russia*, is making for the Russian Ambassador, as a present from his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

The Admiralty have at length ordered six 74 ships to be cut down, in order that they may be more nearly on a level with the Americans—and they have also ordered two frigates to be built on their plan. Had this been done, as it should have been, six months ago, it might have prevented the disgrace which our navy has sustained in the loss of two frigates.

STAGE COACHES.

The spirit of opposition in the Stage-coach Proprietors has been carried to a greater pitch in this country than any thing else such as running against horse flesh, reducing their prices till they have actually carried passengers for nothing, and in some instances they have treated people with a dinner and a bottle of wine, but in recent case they have actually had a regular fight for the coach, the "Royal Leeds Union," which, till within these few days, used to put up at the White Horse Inn, in Fetter-lane; but in consequence of a dispute between the proprietors of that Inn, and those in the country, they determined on discontinuing to let it run to the White Horse, and ordered it to be drove to the Angel Inn, in Angel-steet, St. Mary-le-Grand. This so enraged the Proprietors of the White Horse Inn, that they determined on bringing the coach to their Inn by force, and for that purpose employed some prize-fighters, coachmen, guards, &c. &c. and on Saturday they were sent in Post-chaises from London to Barnet, being the last stage previous to its arrival in town.

The coach arrived at Barnet between one and two o'Clock; the change of horses to take it to the Angel Inn were in readiness, as were also a set of horses to take it to the White Horse Inn, when a general fight took place between the partisans of the two Inns, as to which horses should be put to. It lasted for a considerable time, during which several black-eyes and bloody noses were given, and teeth knocked out.—Jay, the prize-fighter, had a black eye given and a tooth knocked out.

It being discovered who Jay was, and that Powers, another of his fraternity, were engaged in the affray on the part of the White Horse Inn, the Coachman and Guard, belonging to the Angel Inn, declared it in vain to continue the contest with them; and in consequence the hostilities ceased, and the White Horse Inn party carried off the coach, but not without experiencing many difficulties. Some of the passengers refused to proceed with it. The coach was drove to the White Horse Inn. On Sunday it left London from the same Inn; but when it got to Hatfield, such was the spirit of opposition there, that it could not procure a change of horses, and it was actually obliged to return to London.

By the activity of Atkins and Pearkes, the Bow-street officers, and some of the patrole, Jay and Powers, the prize-fighters; George Elliott, a coachman, John Merchant, a coachman; Charles Turner, a guard; Robert Cook, a guard; James Buckingham, a horse-keeper; and Stephen Goodwin, a horse-keeper, of the White Horse Inn party, have been taken into custody, and held to bail for the violent assault on James Williams and John Boyle the coachman and guard belonging to the Angel Inn.

Mr. Moody, the actor, who is just dead, does not quite conclude the list of performers in their different

partments so very deserving, who were the worthy temporaries of Mr. Garrick, for there still survive Pope, Mrs. Mattocks, and Mrs. Abington. There [illegible] Mr. Bensley, who we are glad to find inherits very [illegible]derable possessions from his late near relation, Sir [illegible] Bensley. The Zenith of Moody's fame as an [illegible] might be in Major O'Flaherty, and the Jubilee [illegible], though it was from Coleman's Captain O'Cut[illegible] he had Churchill's praise. But he was entitled to praise, if it be true, as we have heard, that his [illegible] uniformly unblemished, and that for [illegible] [illegible]nity, he had long been a sort of [illegible] scenes—a refuge in most emer[illegible] [illegible]d advice.

[illegible].—BOW STREET.

[illegible] to a considerable extent have lately been [illegible]covered to have been committed on Captain George [illegible]aniels, the District Paymaster, at Maidstone, in Kent. The beginning of last month, Captain Daniels disco[illegible]ed some irregularities in the accounts of Mr. John [illegible]ridge, of Charing-cross, London, whom he was in the habit of drawing bills upon, which induced him to come to town; when on examination of the accounts, he ascertained that eight or nine bills were forgeries.—He suspected a person employed under him, of the name of John Langhorne, which had previously been considered a gentleman of the highest respectability, having been an eminent Dutch merchant, but had failed in consequence of the commercial distresses of the times. He had been entrusted with filling up bills of exchange, &c.; great confidence having been placed in him. Captain Daniels' suspicions were soon confirmed by Mr. Langhorne absconding. He was traced to have travelled post from Maidstone to London, accompanied by his wife. The two last stages they travelled in a chaise and four, in which they drove to the Swan-with-two-Necks Inn, in Lad-lane, from which Inn his wife returned into Kent on the outside of a stage coach. This was noticed as an extraordinary circumstance by the people belonging to the Inn. Mr. L. left the Inn the same evening by the Manchester Mail, taking with him a dog, and a double-barrelled gun.—Taunton the Bow-street officer, was employed to pursue him. He traced him extremely well, particularly from the circumstance of his having a dog, and a double-barrelled gun with him, to Lancaster; and from thence back to Manchester, where he took his place in the Mail to Leicester; but the officer found he had not gone to Leicester, but stopped at Derby, in which town, after about an hour and an half's inquiry, he found him in company with a gentleman of the name of Fox, who is engaged in very extensive cotton works there, and whom he had got acquainted with in travelling in the Manchester Mail from London; and he having been born in the West Indies, was explaining to Mr. Fox the nature of the growth of cotton, and its process previously to its being shipped off for this country. On the officer meeting with him (he was then in company of Mr. Fox,) Taunton made himself known to Mr. L. and observed he could not be a stranger to his business with him. Mr. L. acknowledged he was not. Mr. Fox was struck with astonishment.—He brought him to London; and on Monday he underwent an examination at this office, before Mr. Nares, when other charges of a similar nature were exhibited against him.

The prisoner was committed for further examination.

[illegible]BERRY AT THE POST OFFICE.

On Wednesday, Mr. Nares, the sitting Magistrate, was occupied nearly the whole of the day in investigating several charges of a complicated nature of robberies at the General Post-office. The substance of the circumstances is as follows:—

For some time complaints have been made at the Post office, of letters, containing Bills of Exchange, country notes, and Bank of England Notes, being lost, and also that notes had been taken out. Every possible assistance was given to the parties complaining by the Agents for the Post-office, but no trace could be made of the stolen property. Several persons belonging to the Post office were suspected, but the ground of suspicion was not sufficiently strong to take them into custody. At length some Bank of England Notes that had been paid for some Country Bank Notes, which had been stolen were traced to William Griffiths, the beadle chapel clerk of Bridewell Hospital, and although he was considered a respectable man, yet not giving a satisfactory account as to how he became possessed of them, he was taken into custody on the 21st inst. The account he gave of the notes was, that he received them from his wife, with whom he did not cohabit. It being learnt that she resided in Park-place, Kensington, early the following morning Vickery went to the house described, he was answered by a female servant, who said her mistress was at home, but not up; Vickery proceeded to her bed-room, and found her and a man fast asleep in bed together, a dog in bed with them, and two dogs on the pillows fast asleep also; the officer soon awoke the whole tribe, when a very uncommon scene was presented: the dogs barked violently and flew at Vickery, Mrs. Griffiths went into fits, but the officer having some of the patrole at hand soon secured her and her gallant. He afterwards proceeded to search the premises, and in the bed-room where they were, he found a number of Bank of England notes. He secured his prisoners, and Wednesday was the day appointed for a full investigation. The mystery was in a great measure explained by the man in bed with Mrs. Griffiths, who proved to belong to the General Post-office.

William Griffiths, the husband, being admitted an evidence for the crown, his deposition was read over, from which it appeared, that he and his wife had separated in October 1811, by mutual consent. For some time past she had applied to him to get bills and notes changed for her. On the morning of Saturday, the 28th of November last, she called on him, and asked him to get her some country notes changed; he replied, that he wished all the notes were at the d——l.—However, on her pressing him, and his examining them, and finding they were Worcester and Evesham bank notes, and as he had got a Newberry note to get changed, and had to go into the city, he agreed to get them changed, which he did; but not all on the same day. He took the Bank of England notes he had received for the country notes to his wife, at her house in Park-place; he was not positive that they were the identical notes he had received for the country notes, as he had mixed them with the notes he had got in exchange for the Newbury notes. He denied receiving any part of the notes, or in any way participating in the amount for his trouble, except that he did not pay his wife so much as a separate maintenance since he had been in the habit of getting notes changed for her, she telling him she received them from a friend. The way his wife got money, besides what he allowed her, was by letting lodgings: the other prisoner, Henry Johns, lodged with her. At one of his interviews with his wife, at her house, when Johns was present, he told his wife he had paid her 3l. too much in their last settlement for notes he got exchanged; which Johns acknowledged they had found out after he was gone, and it was returned him. In another conversation with them, it was observed, that the person concerned with Johns ought not to receive half the amount of the notes, as he ran no risk in getting them changed.—When he got some of the last Worcester notes changed, at Robarts and Co.'s bank, in Lombard street, Mr. Curtis, jun. brought a printed list of lost bills, and examined those he was presenting for payment. However, his notes were paid. He mentioned this circumstance at his wife's, which appeared to create some alarm.

Mrs. Griffiths was asked what she had to say to her husband's statement. She replied, a great deal of it was true, and a great deal of it false. She refused to tell whom she received the notes from; and denied most solemnly that she received them from Henry Johns.

Johns was then brought into the office, and the evidence of William Griffiths read over to him; he denied the statement relative to himself.

Mr. Hope, of Pershore, in Worcestershire, said, that on the 27th of November last, he put into a letter different Bank notes, to the amount of 155l. and put it into the Post-office, directed to Messrs. Robarts and Co. Lombard-street, on account of the Tewkesbury Bank.

Miss Hope, his daughter, corroborated this testimony, and proved the numbers and full description of the notes.

The corresponding clerk belonging to Robarts's bank stated, that all letters relative to the business of the house passed through his hands, and no such letter came to him on the 28th of November, which would have been the regular course of the post, nor had it since.

Several of the notes in this letter were proved to have been exchanged for Bank of England notes, by William Griffiths. The Inspector of General Post Letters Deliverers proved, that the prisoner Johns had belonged to the General Post-office about ten years; that it was customary to promote some of them to be sub-sorters, and he being considered a very steady and respectable young man, was made one of them. He was on duty as a Sorter on Saturday morning, the 28th of November, when all the letters directed to Robarts's house, must have passed through his hands, and at which time in due course, Mr. Hope's letter would have passed through the Postoffice.

Vickery, the officer, produced a number of Bank-notes, which he found in the bed room where Mrs. Griffiths and Henry Johns were in bed together; and they were proved to have been got in exchange for the notes that had been stolen from letters.

The prisoner were committed for further examination. William Griffiths was discharged, on his producing two sureties in 200l. each for the appearance at the Sessions to give evidence.

MURDERERS OF MR. HORSFALL.

York, Wednesday, January 6.

George Mellor, of Longroyd-bridge, cloth-dresser, aged 22; *William Thorpe*, of Huddersfield, 23; and *Thomas Smith*, of Huddersfield, 22, were indicted for the wilful murder, of Mr. Wm. Horsfall, of Marsden, merchant & manufacturer at Lockwood, in the West Riding of the county of York, on Tuesday, the 28th day of April, 1812.

It appeared from the evidence of John Armitage, who lives at Crossland Moor, & keeps a public-house there called the Warren House, that Mr. Horsfal had, on the 28th April, been at Huddersfield market, and on his return called at witness's house about a quarter past six in the evening; stopped at the door, got a glass of rum and water—treated two persons who were there, gave his reckoning, and rode away—did not stop twenty minutes at witness's, nor did he get off his horse. Between witness's house & Marsden, there is a plantation belonging to Mr. Radcliffe, and about a quarter of a mile from Warren-house. Shortly afterwards, witness heard some children say that Mr. Horsfall had been shot. Witness and the two persons whom the deceased had been treating, went out together, and found Mr. Horsfall about twenty or thirty yards below the plantation, sitting on the road side, bleeding very much. They got him down to Warren-house as soon as they could. Mr. Horsfall died there.

Henry Parr was at Huddersfield on the 28th of April last; was upon the road between Huddersfield and Marsden, and after he had passed the Warren-house heard the report of fire-arms—saw a person riding before him—report seemed to come from Mr. Radcliffe's plantation—saw smoke arising at the same time, and four persons were in the plantation in dark coloured clothes—the person who was before witness on horseback, after the report, fall down on the horses chine, and the horse turned round as quick as possible: the person, who it appears was Mr. Horsfall, raised himself by the horse's main, and called out murder! As soon as he called out murder, one of the four men got on the wall with one hand and two feet, and Parr called out, "Have you got enough yet;" and he (Parr) set off to Mr. Horsfall at full gallop.—Mr. H. said, "Good man, you are a stranger to me, I'm shot!" and was then going to fall off his horse.—Mr. H. grew sick—witness took hold of his arm—blood began to flow from his side.) Mr. H. desired witness to go to Mrs. Horsfall's.

Mr. Horton, surgeon, gave his testimony professionally—he extracted a ball from the deceased, and found several wounds in his body, and had no doubt they were the course of Mr. Horsfall's death.

Benjamin Walker, an accomplice, stated, that the prisoners, George Mellor & Thomas Smith, worked with him at Wood's—and in a conversation about the attack on Mr. Cartwright's mill, Mellor said, there was no way to break the shears—but shoot the master. Mellor, on the day Mr. Horsfall was shot, brought a loaded pistol, and gave it to witness, and said, he must go with him to shoot Mr. Horsfall. The pistol was double loaded. Witness and the three prisoners went to the plantation. Smith had a pistol, which he shewed to the witness. Smith and Walker went together, and got to the plantation first—Thorpe and Mellor came afterwards. Mellor ordered witness and Smith to fire if they (Mellor and Thorpe) missed Mr. Horsfall—witness did not fire, but heard Mellor say, Mr. H. was coming, and soon after heard the report of a pistol—witness was about 20 yards off.—Witness and several others who were examined upon the trial, proved, that the murder was well known amongst those *twisted in*, and an oath was taken not to reveal it.

The prisoners attempted to prove an *alibi*. The Jury withdrew for about 25 minutes, and returned a verdict of *Guilty* against all the prisoners. The trial commenced about nine o'clock, and lasted till eight in the evening. The Court was excessively crowded. The prisoners were sentenced to be hanged on Friday.

The Marquis of Wellington has been appointed Governor of Gravesend and Tilbury, in the room of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Musgrave, and Sir George Prevost is to have the command of Sir Thomas's regiment, the 76th.

LONDON.—January 27, 1813.

The Briton frigate, Capt Sir Thomas Staines arrived last Monday at Plymouth, and his now in Hamoaze refitting. She left the Andromache, Capt. Tobin, on the 9th instant, off Bourdeaux. It is strange that, in the face of these well-authenticated facts, it should continue to be stated in some of the newspapers that these two frigates had lately captured two French frigates, and were left with them in tow.

We have received Boston papers to the 15th ult. but they do not come down to a period sufficiently late to enable us to announce the termination of the Election for President and Vice-President.—They dwell a good deal upon the great mortality which prevails in the invading American army, particularly amongst those troops stationed at Burlington. From five to twelve men are stated to die daily: the 11th Regiment in particular had suffered greatly. The cause of this sickness in the army, is traced to the soldiers having been encamped in a low wet plain. Instances were known, wherein the troops had been exposed for ten days together, during very cold and stormy weather, poorly clad, and without a tent to cover them. The question of the Merchants' Bonds remains unsettled, and was still under the consideration of Congress.

The contents of the dispatches brought by the Speculator, the arrival of which, from Corunna, we announced yesterday, have not transpired. An extract from a private letter states, that one of the first acts of the French on their entrance into Salamanca was, to burn the house in which the Marquis of Wellington had resided while in that city. The French, it is supposed, mean to confine themselves to the defence of the line of the Ebro, so as to render a great portion of their army in the Peninsula disposable for the prosecution of the war against Russia. This speculation is very probable. Experience has shewn that Bonaparte considers the war in the Peninsula, a game which he can afford to play at his leisure. He suffers it to languish, or prosecutes it with vigour, exactly as it suits his other great objects. From this policy, it is not, however, to be inferred that he considers the Peninsula an object of inferior interest. There is not one nearer to his heart, or of greater magnitude. Unfortunately, it is founded upon a confident presumption in his mind, that however various may be the fortune of war, and however great the exertions made against him, they are but temporary, and the Peninsula must be ultimately his own.—The recent report of the total failure of the Marquis of Wellington's visit to Cadiz would strongly confirm these expectations of the enemy; but we are happy to learn that the case is not so desperate as it was originally represented, and that the discussions begin to wear a promising aspect. The Cortes it is said, have agreed to furnish his Lordship with an army of 40,000 men for the next campaign; and for these troops he is to have the appointment of Officers. A corps of reserve is also to be formed in Andalusia, and another in Gallicia, in order to maintain the more prominent force in a condition of permanent efficiency.

LONDON—January 25.

We hear that an Address will be moved for at the meeting of Parliament, to the Prince, to grant to the Generals on half pay an increase of their salary, which does not, in some instances, amount to 100l. a year, and in very few to more than 150l.

Yesterday, a meeting of the persons interested in the projected new street from Carlton-house to Portland-place, took place at the Great Room, Brewer-street, Lord Duncannon in the Chair; when it was agreed to petition Parliament against the project, which it was stated would involve the ruin of more than 1,200 Householders, and a Committee was appointed to carry the Petition into effect. The meeting was numerously attended.

On Tuesday evening died, after an illness of several months, Francis Augustus Elliott, Lord Heathfield, Baron Gibraltar, a General in the Army, and Colonel of the 1st regiment of Dragoon Guards. His Lordship had just entered his 63d year, and is succeeded in his title and estates by his only brother, Francis, an Officer in the Army. By his Lordship's death the Coloneley of the King's Dragoon Guards becomes vacant, which it is reported the Duke of Cumberland is to get, and that his Royal Highness is to be succeeded in the command of the 15th Light Dragoons by Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton, who was wounded at the battle of Salamanca, and has lately returned from the Peninsula.

Letters received yesterday from Salisbury, mention the death of Wm. Hussey, Esq. for many years a Representative of that city.

At the Bury County sessions last week, Sir Wm. Rowley, Bart. and General Elwes were respectively nominated to be quarterly Chairman, in the room of James Mingy, Esq. deceased; when Sir William was chosen by a great majority of the Magistrates present.

From the Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of education in Ireland, it appears, that in 17 dioceses, out of the 22 that are in Ireland, there are 3,737 school-masters, who educate 162,367 pupils. Of the Masters, 1,271 are Protestants, 2,465 Catholics—of their pupils the Protestants are 45,590, and the Catholics 116,977. These 17 dioceses comprise about five-sixths of the superficial extent of Ireland; but it is doubted, whether they contain more than four fifths of its actual population. It is concluded, that if similar returns from the whole of Ireland had been made, the number of pupils would appear to be upwards of 200,000, and of the masters to be above 4,600.

The shipwrights employed in cutting down the Culloden have found many of her timbers very defective, which has been represented to the Navy Board previous to their proceeding any further on her.

AMERICA.

"Lexington, Nov. 18.

"We learn that the detachment from General Hopkins' army, under Colonel Russell, of the 7th United States' regiment, has succeeded in surprising one of the Ploria towns. With 400 men, the Colonel by rapid marches approached the town, shot a straggling Indian, and assailed and carried the town, it was defended by about 150 warriors, who left 25 dead, and who fled to a swamp where their squaws and children had previously secreted themselves. We took four prisoners, 60 horses laden with the baggage of the Indians, and seven scalps which were taken in September, near Fort Harrison. The town and every thing in it was destroyed, which could not be brought away; and among it several Indians who had been wounded during the fall. Seven hundred Indians of the neighbouring towns had marched to meet General Hopkins, leaving the above 150 in charge of the women and children.

"The Marshall of the United States for the district of South Carolina has, it is said, detained in custody twelve British subjects as hostages for the lives of six American seamen who have been taken out of the privateer Sarah-Ann, at Nassau, New Providence, and sent to Jamaica to be tried for treason.

Depredations committed on British shipping by a single American privateer:—

(From a Boston Paper of October 29, 1812.)

Commodore Barney.—The Baltimore American contains the following particulars of this successful privateer's-man: "Arrived the private armed schooner Rossie, Com. Barney, from a cruise. This schooner has taken, sunk, and burnt, 18 prizes; she has been 90 days effective at sea, her cruise extended to the eastward of the Grand Bank of Newfoundland, and on the banks of the port of St. John's—along that coast to the Isle of Sables, on St. George's Bank—touched in at Newport for officers and men; filled water, and proceeded to the West Indies—passed off Bermudes, from thence to the windward of the Sombrero passage, the passage by St. Thomas's the Mona passage, Turk's Island passage, the Caycos passage, the Crooked Island passage, then into the Gulf of Florida, and home.—Result—3 698 tons of shipping, with cargoes, valued at upwards of 1,500,000 dollars, and 217 prisoners."

The Arrow schooner has had a gallant action with a French man of war brig, of 22 guns, & 150 men; the Arrow mounts 12 guns, and 18 men. On the 27th ult. at 10 a. m. the enemy was anchored under four batteries; about 11 the Arrow stood close in-shore, and got all clear for action; the enemy and the batteries opened a heavy fire upon them, the Arrow tacked and stood off, and the enemy's brig came out with full intention to take them; tacked and stood towards the enemy, who fired two broadsides — the Arrow gave three cheers, and commenced action within half pistol shot; the first broadside the enemy struck, and tacked ship, and being light winds had the advantage, hoisted his colours, gave the Arrow a broadside, and was enabled to escape, it being thick weather. The Arrow had one man killed, and her sails and rigging very much cut. The enemy sailed from a port in America, supposed to have had several thousand dollars on board, and commanded by one of the Legion of Honour.

DOCTOR JACKSON.

A superb Silver Warwick Vase, of large dimensions, and exquisite workmanship, is about to be presented to the venerable Dr. Jackson, late Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, by a numerous and distinguished body of the Irish Noblemen and Gentlemen, who have been Members of that Society since the commencement of the present century.

The Vase rests upon a pedestal, which is decorated with characteristic national devices. On one side of it is a fac-simile of the ancient Irish Harp; on another, the following inscription:—

Reverendo Viro Cyr Jackson, S. T. P.
Ædis Christi in Oxonia,
Per Anno's Vigenti et Sex
Decano.
Hiberni ex eadem Æde Profecti,
D. D. D.
Apud Memores stat gratia.

The third side of the pedestal bears the Armorial Coat of Dr. Jackson's family, and on the fourth is engraved a list of the Donors, comprising the following names:—

Lord Clonbroc, Rev. Francis Browalow, William Stewart, Esq. Earl of Normanton, Thomas Boyse, Esq. R bert La Touche, Esq. the Right Hon. Wm Fitzgerald M. P. Joseph Greene, Esq Hon. and Rev. James Agar, Hon. Geo. Agar, John Swehey, Esq Viscount Mountjoy, Hon James Hewitt, Earl of Lanesborough, Sir Edw. Synge, Bart. W. H. Newenham, Esq Henry Allen Johnson, Esq. Richard Marnell, Esq. Robert Shapland Carew, Esq M. P. William Morris, Esq. John Lloyd, Esq Viscount Castle-Stuart, Richard Wellesley, Esq. M P Earl of Desart, Henry Smith, Esq. Hon. Hayes St. Leger, W. J. Alexander, Esq Maurice Crosbie Moore, Esq Richard Boyle, Esq. Marquis of Downshire, William Cleaver, Esq Henry Bruen, Esq. M. P. R. M. St. George, Esq. Henry Blake, Esq Geo. R Keogh, Esq.

The whole is surmounted by a Shamrock wreath, and arranged with consummate taste and effect.

The work has been executed with ability, & is calculated to reflect no less honour on the donors, than it does on the accomplished and enlightened individual for whom it is intended.

JAVA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, MAY 15, 1813.

On Wednesday arrived the ship Eugenia from New South Wales—Passengers, Lt. Locker, 8th Light Dragoons, and Lieutenant Aston Madras Horse Artillery.

We have received a series of Sydney Gazettes by this opportunity—they contain chi fly Public Advertisements of a local nature, and afford but few selections that will be interesting elsewhere.

The Colony is understood to be in a very thriving state, its population rapidly increasing, and its produce more than equal to its internal consumption, and report speaks highly of its progress and situation generally.

Sydney Gazette, January 30, 1813

In Celebration of His Excellency the Governor's assuming the Command in this Colony, yesterday took place in George street, and was attended by nearly 150 persons, among whom were many Gentlem n of the first respectability, who were highly gratified in the opportunity thus afforded of joining in the duties of respect to His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

The number of persons expected to assemble on the agreeable occasion suggesting the apprehension that a *fete champetre* would be be ter adapted to the warmth of the season, a spacious tent was erected in the front garden of Mr Robert Jenkins, one of the Stewards, and fancifully decorated with various ensigns, together with a variety of shrubs and boughs, formed into wreaths, festoons, and other neat devices. The tables were formed in an oblong with an open end, and on the outside of the tent the British Colours were displayed.

At six the Company sat down to an excellent Dinner; during which the full Band of the 73d Regiment, under favor of the Commanding Officer, Lieutenant Colonel O'Connell, played a number of appropriate airs.

William Gore, Esq. President, and William Cox, Esq. Vice President, were each supported by a Clergyman on the right; the Stewards were seated at equal distances from each other and the rest of the Company placed themselves promiscuously without respect to rank or difference of condition; and the challenge to '*hob or nob*' w s proffered and accepted with a cordiality that was truly gratifying to the feelings of all present.

After dinner succeeded the Toasts, all of which were followed by well adapted airs.

First.—The King!

Second.—The Prince Regent.

Third.—The Queen, and the Rest of the Royal Family.

Fourth.—Success to the British Arms, by Sea and Land.

Fifth.—(A bumper)—Governor Macquarie! May the Anniversary of his assuming the Command of this Territory be commemorated and reverenced by our latest Posterity!—(with three times three).

Sixth.—Governor Phillip, the Founder of the Col ney.

Seventh.—Earl Bathurst, the Minister for the Colonies.

Eighth.—Mr. Wilberforce, the Friend of the Coloney, and of Mankind in general.

Ninth.—May Religion and Virtue be the Foundation whereon the Superstructure of our Coloney will be reared.

Tenth.—Unanimity! May all hearts be united for mutual Benefit and general Good!

Eleventh.—Prosperity to the Commerce & Agricultuer of New South Wales!

Twelfth.—The Speedy Establishment of an Export Trade! (with three times three).

Thirteenth.—The intended Library. May every Inhabitant of our Colony unite in promoting the general diffusion of useful Knowledge!

Fourteenth.—(a Toast proposed by a Gentleman) Lieutenant Colonel O'Connell, and the 73d Regiment.

Fifteenth.—Good Night!

Sydney Gazette, January 2, 1813.

Yesterday being New Year's Day, the Addresses from Sydney and the various Settlements of the Territory were presented to His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief by the Gentlemen delegated at the respective Meetings for that purpose, who were received by His Excellency in a manner highly gratifying; and were honoured with Answers, which together with the Addresses we have the satisfaction to lay before our Readers.

SYDNEY ADDRESS.

"To His Excellency Brigadier General Macquarie, Governor in Chief in and over His Majesty's Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

"The respectful Address of the Inhabitants of the Town of Sydney in General.

"Sir,

"It is a subject of sincere satisfaction to us, that the Anniversary of your Excellency's landing in and assuming the Command of this Territory, affords us another opportunity of offering the just Public Tribute of our most grateful acknowledgments for your unremitting attention to our interests.—After a lapse of three Years, we can with pleasure and truth say that we experience, and doubt not but we shall long experi nce, the happy effects of your just and wise Administration. When we reflect on the increasing assiduity and energy with which your Excellency has braved all personal danger, and dispensed with every comfort in visiting the most remote parts of our Settlements, and the not less dangerous and irksome confinement to your Office in the high and arduous duties imposed on you in the Administration of the Government of this Colony;—When we behold the daily increasing beauty and improvement of our Metropolis—Beauty justly exciting the admiration of Strangers, and an improvement, to those capable of judging of the contrast, truly astonishing.—Wh n we reflect on the advantage arising from the facility of communication between the different parts of the Colony, in the improvement and c nstruction of Roads. When we reflect on the great abundance of provisions, b th animal and vegetable, an abundance rendering future supplies from the Mother Country unnecessary, and which, if duly deposited in the different Townships formed by your Excellency, will bid defiance to the future ravages of the Floods.—When we reflect on the quiet and peaceable enjoyment of our lives and property, the midnight Robber being scarcely known in our streets—the consequence of the improved system of Police.—When we reflect on the facilities effected in the Department of distributive Justice; on your liberal, humane, and philanthropic exertions to banish the narrow, illiberal policy of invidious distinctions, so long the bane of this Colony; and above all, when we reflect on the great change in the moral and religious habits of the people, effected by your Excellency's high example and precept; we cannot sufficiently appreciate the blessings we enjoy under your Administration, nor can language convey to your Excellency the high and grateful se se we entertain of the integrity that dictated, of the wisdom that planned, and of the vigour that carried into effect such various regulations, so truly calculated to contribute to our comfort, happiness, and future prosperity.

"Yet amidst these our public acknowledgments of the benefits which we have derived from Your Excellency's just, wise, and liberal Administration of the Government of this Territory, we cannot but lament that such have been the limitations of your Excellency's power as hitherto to preclude the possibility of your providing a Market for our sur, lus Grain, and other articles of export.

"Conscious that your Excellency beholds with the deepest regret the distressing embarrassments under which we labour from these limitations, and from the want of a staple commodity, by the exportation of which we may be enabled to procure such articles of imports as are absolutely indispensible to civilized life, we avail ourselves of this opportunity to acquaint your Excellency, that we intend, with your permission, in a short time to suggest to your Excellency in a memorial, of which we humbly solicit your recommendation to His Majesty's Government, the propriety of granting us such indulgencies and encouragements as appear to us most likely to remedy the many difficulties which the inhabitants of this Territory have at present to contend against.

"We further avail ourselves of this opportunity humbly to suggest to your Excellency, that it appears to us that the present mode of supplying His Majesty's Stores, by tender, will totally prevent the lower class of settlers and graziers from profiting by the advantages which they would otherwise have derived from the stock with which your Excellency has so liberally indulged them from the Government Herds. It not only precludes the possibility of the poor and middling Class of the People, whom it has been always one of the primiray objects of your Excellency's solicitude to encourage and protect, from making any tender whatever, and consequently places them at the mercy of Monopolizer, but it also threatens to strike at the foundation of all commerce in this Colony, as it will be the means of investing all the Government Money in the hands of a few wealthy Individuals who will have no occasion to circulate it.

"We therefore humbly hope your Excellency will take into your consideration the tendency of your late Order, and amend it in such manner as to your better Judgment may seem most likely to remedy the Evil we complain of."—*To this Address the Number of Signatures were* 134.

HIS EXCELLENCY's ANSWER.

"Gentlemen!

"I feel much pleasure in receiving your Address, as it conveys to my knowledge the satisfaction which my conduct in this Colony has happily met with from the body of the People composing the population of it.

"However severe and laborious the duties attending my situation have been, I must acknowledge, with truth and gratification, that I h ve found a chearful readiness on the part of the People to second my measures, and that they are more peaceable, and more easily government than could have been expected, or than will be readily believed by persons who have not been in this Country; and I look forward with hope to a continuance of that cordiality which has hitherto existed between the Executive Government and the People, and to an increased exertion on their part, by regularity of conduct and industry, to render the Colony less burthensome to the Mother Country, and themselves worthy of the great benefit which has been conferred on them by the formation of it.

"I shall at all times be ready and willing to receive any reasonable communication regarding objects, the attainment of which promise advantage to the Colonists, and to forward the same, with my solicitation in their favor, to His Majesty's Ministers.

"With respect to the tenders lately ordered to be received by the Commissary, for supplying His Majesty's Stores with Animal Food, care will be taken that every justice and encouragement shall be afforded to the lower and poorer class of Settlers.—Their interest and support will always continue to be considered and promoted, in as far as a just attention to the interests of the Crown can admit.

"LACHLAN MACQUARIE."

Government House, Sydney 1st January, 1813.

WINDSOR ADDRESS.

"*To His Excellency Brigadier General* Macquarie, *Governor in Chief in and over His Majesty's Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, &c.*

"The Anniversary of your Excellency's landing, and assuming the Command in this Colony, affording us another opportunity of manifesting our grateful acknowledgments to you for your unremitting attention to the welfare and interest of all classes in this extended Territory. We feel anxious to approach your Excellency in testimony of our high esteem and regard for your health and prosperity.

"When we reflect on the great change in the Morals, and Religious Habits of the People, effected by your Excellency's high example and precept, and on the facilities effected in the Department of Distributive Justice; we cannot sufficiently appreciate the blessings we enjoy under your Administration.

"A period of three Years having afforded Your Excellency an ample opportunity to judge of the various and abundant resources of this Country, we avail ourselves of the opportunity now afforded us of approaching your Excellency, humbly to represent that many of us who have now the honor of addressing your Excellency, have, after an arduous labour of twenty years, brought our various Lands into that state of fertility, that the produce of the Colony in Grain, and the other necessaries of life are so ample, as to cause a great surplus over and above what is required for the support of the population of this Infant Country; which surplus, for want of having a Market for the same, is wasted; or destroying by vermin, or subject to be totally lost by the inundations to which the most fertile parts of this Country are subject, which renders the Agriculturist, from his losses, unable to cultivate his Land for the succeeding Season.

"Your Excellency no doubt views with infinite regret the many difficulties to which every person is subject in a country where most articles of import, and which from habits in civilized life are become in most cases articles of necessity, are so exceedingly exorbitant.

"Your Excellency must behold with equal regret the difficulties to which the Merchant and Importer is liable for want of a Staple, by the Exportation of which he might be able to make a return for such Importations, instead of remitting in payment for the Cargoes he receives nearly the whole of the Money in the Country, which causes the Colonists to remain in a continual state of poverty.

"Under this consideration, and conscious that your Excellency wishes at all times to forward the views of the Cultivator and Grazier, and to promote their welfare and that of the Public at large, so far as the same may be consistent with justice and propriety, we beg leave to suggest to your Excellency the eligibility of His Majesty's Government permitting the distillation of the surplus quantity of grain under such restrictians as to them may seem meet. In order that every person may more fully participate in the benefits resulting from this indulgence, we humbly conceive that the same should be carried on in such manner, that every person who may wish to invest a part of his capital therein should be permitted to receive such proportion of the profits of such undertaking as is equivalent to the capital he may so invest: by these means the cultivator would have a vent for that article, in the raising of which many of us have spent the best part of our lives, and which we now have the unhappiness to see spoiling in our Haggards; and a Revenue might be obtained thereby as would enable us to bear a part of that expence which the Mother Country at present is under the necessity of defraying.

"We regret still more, that the circulating Specie of the Country is ultimately lost by the purchase of Spirits, the greater part whereof is obtained from America, the East Indies, and other places: this circumstance would be easily obviated by allowing a distillation in the Colony, which would be the means of benefiting the Cultivator, and retaining that Money in the Country, for the want of which we now labour under the most serious inconvenience.

"It is unnecessary for us to point out to your Excellency the many benefits that must result to the Colony by allowing us the indulgence we solicit, none of which can be more obvious than in the event of the calamity to which this Country is occasionally subject, by preventing the distillation from Grain for a season, that such an ample supply would be afforded as would evidently render an abundance for food.

"We further humbly suggest to your Excellency, that the Wool of this Country having been found from the samples hitherto sent to England to be little inferior to that of Spain, we conceive that the same might in the course of a short time be an article of considerable importance.

"Hemp and Flax, as articles of growth in this Colony, we are well aware would answer the purpose of the Cultivator, as the small quantity that has been hitherto grown here has been abundant in its produce, and extremely good in its quality: But as the Cultivato s in this Country are generally persons of comparatively small capitals, it must be evident to your Excellency that it is next to an impossibility for them to attempt to raise an article upon speculation subject to the risks and expence of Freightage to Europe. We therefore beg leave in the most respectful manner to suggest to your Excellency, whether it may not be an object worthy the attention of His Majesty's Ministers, if Government would purchase such quantity of the above articles for the use of the Navy as might be raised in this Colony, allowing for the same the value which such commodity bears in England, after deducting therefrom the expence of Freightage, Risk, &c.

"We furth r presume to solicit your Excellency to obtain the permission of His Majesty's Government to receive into His Majesty's Stores in this Colony all the surplus Wheat of a superior quality, at a price not less than *Eight Shillings Sterling* per Bushel; which may be kiln dried, ground, and packed in Casks, made of the Wood of this Colony, together with the Animal Food that might be salted down and packed in like manner, and sent to England for the use of His Majesty's Navy, or other national purposes. These, with the other productions hereinafter enumerated, would make return Cargoes for the Ships necessarily employed in bringing out prisoners and stores for Government: by which means the Freight to and from this Colony would be materially reduced, inasmuch as the Merchants and Ship Owners in England would be glad to receive a less rate for Freightage to this Country, if certain of return Cargoes at the same rate; and as we can procure by our small vessels considerable quantities of Sperm, Elephant, and Right-whale Oils, this would also tend very largely to our benefit and advancement, as remittance to England, if Government would be pleased to repeal the heavy duties laid on all Oils procured by Colonial Vessels, which is tantamount to a prohibition, although sent to England in British bottoms, and actually procured by British subjects.

"We also beg leave to solicit your Excellency to obtain from His Majesty's Ministers, permission for the Inhabitants of this Colony to build Vessels of sufficient burthen to enable us to carry such of our produce, and natural productions of this Colony and the adjacent Seas to the Cape of Good Hope and India, and return with such commodities as those settlements would afford, and this Colony might be in want of. These encouragements would, we trust, 'ere many years have elapsed, enable us to bear such assessments as would prevent this Colony from being so great a burthen to the Mother Country.

"There are other articles worthy of the attention of the Speculator: such as Timber for naval purposes, particularly such as is adapted for Ships' Knees, Coals, Iron, Dye-woods, Bark for Tanning, Pot Ash, &c. which would of course attract their attention, did not the obstacles to their exportation at present exist. We therefore most earnestly solicit your Excellency to represent the same to His Majesty's Ministers in such manner as may tend to their removal; and we trust that the result will ultimately prove, that the indulgence of the Mother Country will become a stimulus to the industry of all Persons, and remove th [illegible] which we now labour. We are [illegible] under to look up to your Excellency [illegible] emboldened port, firmly conscious that th [illegible] Sup- made will, from your Exc [illegible] e the situation of the Colony [illegible] of we flatter ourselves, fro [illegible] and have had of your Excellenc [illegible] we to our wishes, that the san [illegible] con cellency's entire approbati [illegible] Ex *Address were 52 in Number* [illegible]

HIS EXCELLENCY's ANSWER.

"I have much satisfaction in receiving your Address of congratulation on the Anniversary of the Day on which I took the Command of this Colony: and to find that the improvements which have taken place during the period of my Government have not escaped your observation.

"Some of the various suggestions in your Address for the benefit of the Colonists, have long engrossed my attention, particularly that regarding the distillation of Spirits. This subject, and some others which appear to me to promise much benefit to the Country, I have already recommended to the favorable consideration of His Majesty's Ministers; and I have no doubt but that every encouragement which can be given to this Colony, without interfering with the interests of the Mother Country, will be extended to it.

"But these subjects ought more properly to be laid before me in a Memorial, in which form only I can submit them to His Majesty's Ministers for consideration.

"LACHLAM MACQUARIE."

Government House, Sydney, 1st January, 1813.

PARRAMATTA ADDRESS.

"*To His Excellency Brigadier General* Macquarie, *Governor in Chief in and over His Majesty's Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.*

"Sir,

"We the undersigned Inhabitants of Parramatta and the neighbouring Districts, beg leave to approach your Excellency with our respectful congratulations on the Anniversary of your assuming the Government of this Territory; and impressed with the fullest sense of your earnest solicitude for the general welfare of the Colony, by every Act of your Government, we are happy in having again an opportunity afforded us of expressing our grateful acknowledgment of your Excellency's unremitting attention to every thing tending to promote our happiness and prosperity; and that it is our sincere wish that your Excellency may continue to enjoy that health which enables you to endure those evident exertions to which you are so necessarily exposed by the very great degree of personal attention you are pleased to bestow in the Administration of Government, for your long continuance in which we cannot here refrain from assuring your Excellency you have our most hearty and sincere desire."

(The Signatures to this address were 66 in Number.)

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

"I return you many thanks for the sentiments of satisfaction you have expressed for the measures of my Administration of the affairs of this Colony; and also for your good wishes for my personal comfort.

"It has always been the chief object of my life to promote the good of the service on which I have had the honor to be employed; and every personal exertion will continue to be directed by me to that end; which becomes doubly interesting when those exertions are justly appreciated, as on the present occasion.

"LACHLAN MACQUARIE."

Government House, Sydney, 1st January, 1813.

LIVERPOOL ADDRSS.

"*To His Excellency* Lachlan Macquarie, *Esq. Captain General, Governor and Commander in in and over His Majesty's Territory of New Wales and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.*

"We, the undersigned Inhabitants of the [illegible] Liverpool and the neighbouring Districts, a [illegible] selves of the opportunity which the Annive [illegible] Your Excellency's landing in this Colony [illegible] fords us of approaching your Excellency [illegible] public and unfeigned acknowledgments fo [illegible] merous benefits we have derived from you [illegible] prudent Administration.

"The very great progress which has bee [illegible] these Settlements in the short space of [illegible] Year by the judicious and liberal protection g [illegible] by you Excellency to our agricultural pursuits; [illegible] sincere solicitude for our advancement [illegible] ards hap piness & independence; & it must pr [illegible] proud ex ultation to your Excellency; and to ev [illegible] well-wish of this Colony, to reflect that the p [illegible] is not ve remote when our labours will be s [illegible] to count ract effectually the overwhelming [illegible] s which th Country has hitherto so frequent [illegible] erienced fro the fatal inundations to which [illegible] principal Se tlement is subject. We humbl [illegible] that the a vantages which have already ma ifestly accru from our exertion, will ensure us a continuance the same liberal indulgencies which the industrio and deserving part of the Inhabitants of these D tricts having already enjoyed.

"That your Excellency may remain among us lo enough to behold those plans matured which yo Excellency has devised for the advancement of th Town, and [illegible] eighbouring Districts, and the g neral im [illegible] of the Territory, is our sinc and cons [illegible]

(The S [illegible] this Address w [illegible] in Numbe

His Excellency's Answer.

"The expressions of satisfaction with the meas of my Government, communicated to me in y Ad ress, afford me much pleasure; and it will all times be a subject of interest to my mind to h of your increasing prosperity.

"I hope that the industry of the Inhabitants shortly render them independent of further in gencies from the Crown; but where the assist afforded by Government is found to be essen necessary, it never will be withheld from Pe who are so deserving of every support as the Set of Liverpool and the neighbouring Districts.

"LACHLAN MACQUARI

Government House, Sydney, 1st January, 1813.

☞ *See Second Supplement.*